THE CRIMSON TRIANGLE AT WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

VOL. V NO. 208 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I, sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000
Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed wher. the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia are purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 21,300,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Pongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin
Favoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe

JAVA & SUMATRA, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES SIAM. Manila, Bangkok.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourebaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.
The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances of not under Rs. 1 000 and not exceeding Rs 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £21,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000
HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent., per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for theee Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON.
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

INSURANCE

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 35,00,000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER.
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTIAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.
Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR.
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI,
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

DURBAR DELAVER
RESTAURANT
14, Green Street, Fort.
HIGH-CLASS CONFECTIONERS and CATERERS.

FOR
ANY THING FASHIONABLE
in Chinese Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.
A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS
will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your equirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CONSUMPTIVES

I can PROVE that my remedy kills T. B. and heals cavities and has cured a leading Government official in six months.

Civil Surgeon's last report.—"He is not suffering from any sign of tubercle, and he has gained weight, and I think he will soon go down to work" (N B.—Resumed duty last April).

Doctor writes:—"This is really a record of which you may be rightly proud. I hope you will take upon yourself to publish a report of all such cases."

Delhi Doctor writes:—"I shall thank you to send your medicine per V. P. P. to the following address."

Sanatorium Doctor writes:—"This is indeed an established institution to give a fair trial of the efficacy of the medicine."

Dr. writes (advanced stage):—"Steady progress, my wife can now sew and write letters."

Civil Surgeon convinced, 13th August, 1917:—"She steadily put on weight (about 8 lbs. in 30 days) and when examined by the Civil Surgeon after a month's trial, he found her lungs almost well and strongly advised her to continue your treatment."

Government Official:—"Your remedy has worked such a marvellous change in me."

Singapore Patient:—"I have handed your circular to my Doctor here, urging him to recommend as many as he possibly can on my personal experience."

Secunderabad.—"We have heard much of your cure from people living in the Kistra District.

Lately a gentleman by the name of—— wrote recommending your cure as THE ONLY CURE for this malady. We have every confidence in it."

Punjab.—"The marvellous change your treatment has done."

Simla:—"I have just heard from an old pupil of ours that her husband has been completely cured by taking some powder which I understand has been prescribed by you for tuberculosis. I know he was very ill and has been quite cured."

Another from Simla:—"I hear you have caused MOST WONDERFUL CURES."

Convincing proofs from—

REV. G. R. WALTERS,
Chaplain,
76, LAMINGTON ROAD,
Opposite Lal Chimney, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND. LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.
NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 1st prommo at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by public auction, at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured pice-goods, etc.
AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).
1 second hand rubber tyred palanquine office Shigram.
1 second hand glass fronted miniature office Brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred Victoria, in good order.
1 bay country bred, quiet in harness.

SALE ON FRIDAY, the 7TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1917 AT 2-30 P.M., (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF VERY RARE GOLD, SILVER AND COPPER COINS AND A COLLECTION OF OLD CHINAWARE.
Property of Late Mr. Amiroodin Tyebji.
On FRIDAY, the 7th day of September, 1917, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by public auction, in the shop next to the National Bank of India Ltd., and opposite the Currency Office, Fort, (where the things have been removed for sale), A large collection of valuable and rare gold, silver and copper coins, such as Old English French, German, Austrian Brazalian, Persian Indian, Egyptian, Turkish, and Chinese, large and small coins, also very old and rare China jars, vases wall plates, kettles, cups and saucers, and bowls etc., also rich Satsuma vases, plates and tea sets, a rich collection of ivoryware, one marble clock by Lund and Blockley one pair richly carved blackwood pier tables etc., etc The property of the late Mr. Amiroodin Tyebji.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 31st Aug. 1917.

MENESSE & CO.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGO EX. S. S. "INDIA", LATE S. S. "VORWAERTS."
In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, 3rd September, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Port Trust, Ballard Pier, 8hed, near the Bombay Port Trust Office, the following goods, being a portion of uncleared and unreleased cargo of the above vessel:
20 cases enamelled ware, 10 cases soap, 25 cases lamp glass (chimney), 2 cases cotton wicks, 18 cases Berlin wool, 1 case maggi preserves, 4 cases hat racks, 1 case note books, 5 cases pencils, 1 case sweetmeats, 47 cases cigarette paper, 4 cases perfumery, 65 cases ceresin wax, 5 cases sugarware, 3 cases metalware, 13 cases account books, 11 cases iron safes and 11 wooden stands, 12 cases glass and metal buttons, 1 case colour (aniline dye), 2 cases shoes, 5 cases books, 1 case placards, 4 bales carpets (coir matting), 1 case plaster, 10 cases iron sticks, 7 cases lama braids, 20 cases mineral water (Hunadi Janos), 14 cases felt hats, 4 cases antimony, 2 cases combs, 1 case glassware (electric lamp), 10 cases hurricane lanterns, 27 cases bentwood furniture, 10 cases exercise books, 2 cases glass bangles, 1 case liqueur cabinet, 2 cases garters (cotton and India Rubber fabric).
19 cases cotton goods, such as 1 case tarpaulin.
3 cases prints, 2 cases collar and sleeve cuff, 1 case bed sheets, and napkins, 12 cases cotton trouserings, 14 cases undershirts, combination girl's dresses, pants, etc., 20 bales woollen and cotton blankets, 10 cases Turkey red yarn.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Bombay, 31st August, 1917.

TURKO-ROMAN BATH.

With Massage and Vibratory.
Massage by a qualified Lady.
Separate Chambers for Ladies only.
Insure your Health and Beauty.
Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.
THE POPULAR BATH CHAMBERS.
303, Hornby Road, Fort, opp. Whiteaway Co.

Always at your Service.
SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & CO.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS & JEWELLERS.
225, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word 1 anna.

Advertisements are not received after 3 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office.
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Sunday. Rs.
Local	30	5 per annum.
Up-country	35	6 per annum.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

ROCCELLA WEED YIELDING PURPLE DYE.—The undersigned can supply Roccella weed yielding rich purple dye for cotton or wool upto 200 cwts. Offers invited. Apply to K. N. DESAI, Savantvadi. 9502

JOB PRINTING—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

MISCELLANEOUS

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dental Surgeon, 107, Esplanade Road, (opposite Clock Tower, over French Bank), Fort, Bombay, personally in attendance and guarantees all work.
Hours 9 to 7.
Sunday 10 to 12 noon.
Moderate fees. 8292

FRUITS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 3/8, all charges included, by V.P. parcel post, Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Panjab. 9153

MOTOR VEHICLES.

WANTED—MOTOR TYRES and TUBES for cheapest, prompt and reliable vulcanising at as. 8 and 4 per inch respectively. Cars on hire and for sale. PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS TYRES and MOTOR TRANSPORT CO., LTD., Hughes Road, Chaupatty, Bombay. A.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Shahpura Coronation Ginning and Pressing Factory. Apply to Box No. 134, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9551

SHORTHAND TYPIST—Required a smart PARSI OPERATOR. Speed 100 words. Salary up to Rs. 100. Apply Messrs. MERWANJEE & SONS, Bullion Brokers, Apollo Street, Bombay. 9550

WANTED—A CERTIFIED MIDWIFE and NURSE (Indian or Eurasian) for Mombassa B. E. Africa. Apply in person to Messrs. CASSAM KARMALLY & Co., 204, Khoja Mohla, Mandvi, from 9 to 12 a.m. 9500

WANTED—A GRADUATE, having business experience, as HEAD CLERK for the Indian Broker's Share Exchange, pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp personally with testimonials to SHIVANARAYAN BULDEODAS. 9555

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN to take charge of a Mofussil Office, should be a good accountant and organizer. Pay according to qualification. Apply stating terms to Box No. 136, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9554

WANTED for the Colaba Sub-Division M. W. S. a qualified PLUMBER, holding a license, issued by the Bombay Municipality. Salary Rs. 60 per mensem. Apply GARRISON ENGINEER, Barracks, Bombay. Office of A. C. R. E., Marine Lines. 9543

WANTED.—A PROFESSOR of MATHEMATICS for the Sanatan Dharam College Lahore; competent to teach upto M. A. Standard. Salary Rs. 200 rising to Rs. 350 A higher salary might be given to one with a brilliant record. Apply with testimonials stating qualifications, age, previous experience and religious views, etc., to LALA GOPAL CHAND, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Lahore, Honorary Secretary. 9452

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A LIBRARIAN for the New High School. Apply personally to the PRINCIPALS. 9563

WANTED at once for abroad four good ACCOUNTS CLERKS. Pay Rs. 100 to 130 p.m. For further particulars apply to Box No. 132, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9540

WANTED

WANTED—AGENTS by The Eastern Industrial Works for Phenyle. Sealing Wax, Black, Japan, etc. Write G. V. MEHTA & Co., Shaughvi Sadan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 9559

WANTED—LARGE BUSINESS PREMISES by an old established European firm, in or near Fort. Apply at once to Box No. 125, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9519

WANTED—AGENTS for the new Indian Manufacturing Co. for Black Japan and Phenyle. N. MOOLJI & Co., Sandhurst Road, Bhimji Poonjee Building, Dongree Post No. 9. 9150

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAG. ING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.—A HYDRAULIC COTTON BALING PRESS for mofussil, with a Finisher and Engine complete, must be quite in working condition. Strong and reliable. Apply immediately with particulars to Box No. 112, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9459

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—Smart U. H. L. COLD ART STEEL COMBINATION ROLL TOP Brief and Foolscap size TYPEWRITER TABLES and CABINETS by Toledo Metal Furniture Co., of America, at MEHTA AUCTIONEER'S ROOMS, 53, Medows Street, Fort. 977

PALMER the British made only high grade covers at Rs. 8 each; tubes Rs. 4 each. Whilst ordering, mention correct size and pattern. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona. 8804

FOR SALE or HIRE—A Bungalow at Worli, Cleveland Hill, with West facing and commanding sea. Accommodation and bed-rooms, hall, outhouses and stables. Apply to JAN MAHOMED DEWJI, Jail Road, North Cross Street, Umarkhadi. 9499

FOR SALE—English Fire Bricks, Boiler Accessories, one Water Heater 3½ft. by 6ft., one Wrought Iron Tank, length 45½ft., width 13ft. and depth 4ft., 4 Wrought Iron Staircases with platform, railing, etc., 16ft. long, 4ft. broad, steps 1ft. wide and 7in. high. Apply MEGHJI VALABHDASS, 222, Musjid Bunder Road. 9564

FOR SALE.—On the MAHIM FORE SHORE abutting on the WESTERN AVENUE, a large piece of land, measuring 31,902 square yards having a Sea Frontage of 1,040 feet eminently suitable for fine Seaside residences or big Industrial concern. For particulars apply Messrs. CAPTAIN and VAIDYA, Solicitors, 121, Esplanade Road. 9442

TO BE LET.

TO LET—One HANDSOME BUNGALOW, "SEA-VIEW," with Electric Lights, at Warden Road, opposite Battery. Apply to Mr. MATHURADAS MUNJE, Jariwalla Mansion, Hughes Road, Bombay. 9537

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England).

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, WHEELS SCRAP, LEAD SCRAP, ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (S. T.), on THURSDAY, the 13th September, 1917, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out in the Company's Authorised Forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only) must accompany each Tender, along with a cash deposit form, which is supplied gratis on application as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or Currency Notes of the Bombay Circle if over Rs. 100 (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed "Pay Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order." Interest on Government Promissory Notes lodged with the Company as Tender deposits will not be realized by the Company unless such interest is payable at Bombay.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applicants are requested not to Tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

W. L. SHAW,
Ag. General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 15th August, 1917. 9334

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 20 per share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1917, payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, on and after FRIDAY, the 28th September, 1917, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 13th September, 1917, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th September to the 26th September, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th August, 1917. 9566

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 50 per share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1917, payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, on and after FRIDAY, the 28th September, 1917, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 13th September, 1917, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th September to the 26th September, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th August, 1917. 9567

THE PEARL MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 25 per share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1917, payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, on and after FRIDAY, the 28th September, 1917, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 13th September, 1917, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th September to the 26th September, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th August, 1917. 9563

THE CRESCENT MILL CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 15 per share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1917, payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, on and after MONDAY, the 1st October, 1917, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 13th September, 1917, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th September, to the 26th September, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th August, 1917. 9569

THE INDIAN BLEACHING, DYEING AND PRINTING WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 12-8 per share (free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half year ending 30th June, 1917, payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, on and after MONDAY, the 1st October, 1917, between 11-30 a.m., and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 13th September, 1917, on production of their Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th September to the 26th September, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th August, 1917. 9570

NOTICE.

DR. J. I. DE QUADROS has resumed work and can be consulted daily at Kemp & Co., Byculla Branch, from
7 to 9-30 a.m.
11-30 a.m. to 1 p.m.
4 to 7 p.m.
and at Kemp & Co.'s Taj Mahal Hotel Branch from 10 to 11 a.m. daily. 9565

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

NOTICE.

WE are informed by our Head Office, Petrograd, that our Bank has declared for 1916, a dividend of 16 per cent., that is, RBLS. 30 PER SHARE, payable in one amount at once against coupons Nos. 13 and 14.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK,
Bombay Branch.
9521

GWALIOR STATE WORKSHOPS.

SALE OF COPPER SCRAP.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of COPPER SCRAP collected from pure Copper Sheets used for Copper Coins, of which some tons are offered for sale.

Tenders will be received for the whole or part of the Copper Scrap up to 15th September 1917.

Intending purchasers desiring to have sample of the Copper Scrap will be supplied with the same on receipt of a remittance of Rupee one.

The Copper Scrap will be delivered F. O. R. Gwalior (G. I. P. Railway.)

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

B. B. PAGNIS, L. A. A.,
Manager, State Workshops,
Gwalior.

Dated 17th August, 1917. 9424

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE PORT CANNING & LAND IMPROVEMENT CO., LTD.

EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of September, 1917, at 4 p.m (S.T.), when the Resolution, mentioned in the Notice, dated the 19th July, 1917, posted to shareholders, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 14th August, 1917, will be submitted for confirmation as a special Resolution.

By Order,
PEROSHAW B. R. MODY,
Manager.

Bombay, 28th August, 1917. 9571

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NADERSHA DORABSHA PATEL, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the land hereditaments and premises described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claims or demands upon or to the said land hereditaments and premises or any of them or any part thereof either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned as the purchasers' Attorneys at their Office No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes Bombay, within 14 days hereof, otherwise, the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground situate lying and being at Lohar Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (250) two hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, along with adjoining land under Collector's Old No. 82, New No. 726 Old Survey No. 17 and New Survey No. 8412 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 2832 and Street Nos. 384 and 392 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by Lohar Street, formerly called New Sonapoor Road, on or towards the South by the property, formerly belonging to Sorabji Dady Suntook, on or towards the East by a public passage running between the presently described premises and the property of Sorabji Dady Suntook and buildings called Framji Ruttonji Moos Chawl and on or towards the West by the Dhuswady Lane.

Dated this 30th day of August, 1917.

NANU, HORMASJI & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
9573

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
BOMBAY'S LEADING THEATRE.
The Operatic Event of 1917.
EVERY EVENING AT 9-30.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents the
BANDMAN OPERA CO.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
TO-NIGHT at 9-30
THEODORE & CO.
SATURDAY 1ST.
THE MERRY WIDOW
SUNDAY 2ND
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
Half Price Matinee at 5. p.m.
HIGH JINKS
NEXT MONDAY 3rd SEPT.
WOLSELEY CHARLES FAMOUS COMPANY
THE "SCAMPS"
PRICES AS USUAL.
Plan at ROSE & Co
from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily.
Saturday from 10 a. m. to 1-30 p. m.
Patrons are informed that seats booked provisionally can only be kept for a few hours.

EXCELSIOR PICTURES!
EVERY EVENING AT 6-30
Pathe Presents
"THE DUNGEON OF DESPAIR"
A Thrilling 3 Act Drama.
OFFICIAL WAR FILMS.
MAX LINDER.
Over the Phone.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
HOWITT-PHILLIPS
CO'S SEASON
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
W. J. LOCKE'S CHARMING PLAY:
"THE MORALS OF MARCUS"
From the famous novel, with Miss Doris Phillips in the part of Carlotta, the girl who has escaped from a harem.
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY NIGHT.
The Jolly American Comedy:
"THE BOOMERANG"
How a doctor who was treating a girl for a nervous breakdown consequent on a love affair fell in love with her himself.
Prices: Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 & Ans. 8.
Boxes Rs. 15 to 45.
TO-MORROW AFTERNOON AT 5 P.M.
FIRST MATINEE OF THE SEASON
"THE STORY OF THE ROSARY"
A beautiful and sentimental play based on the famous song.
Matinee Prices: Rs. 3, 1-8, 1 & Ans. 8.
Boxes from Rs. 12 upwards.
NEXT WEEK'S PLAYS,
MONDAY
"MILESTONES"
The great three-generation play.
TUESDAY.
The brilliant comedy:
"A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS"
WEDNESDAY.
The great hit of the season:
"PEG O' MY HEART."
Booking at Rose and Co., from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., week days; Saturday till 1 p.m.
EVERY EVENING AT 6-45
(LAST NIGHT OF THE PRESENT PICTURE BILL)
"ASHES"
"A WIFE'S FOLLY"
"WHY, UNCLE"
PATHE GAZETTE.
AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices: Rs. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4,
Box seats Rs. 2.

Greater Success Than Ever!
CROWDED NIGHTLY!!
PALACE OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE.
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10
PALACE OF VARIETIES.
PHENOMENAL SUCCESS
of the Present
GAIETY ARTISTS
Are Presenting
AN ALL VAUDEVILLE BILL
As in a
LONDON MUSIC HALL
In a repertoire of Songs
which is being
Hummed and Whistled throughout Bombay
LA PETITE ZILLA
The little lady with a big voice
In tuneful Popular Melodies
"I LOVE THE MOTHERLAND"
"THE BROKEN DOLL"
and
Speciality Dance.
XAIDA STELLA
The Australian Vesta Tilley in several
LATEST LONDON HITS
"THE TANKS THAT BROKE THE RANKS"
And
HELLO LONDON
QUEENIE LLOYD
The Cute Kid and the talk of all Bombay in well known Success
will sing
"IS ANYBODY LOOKING FOR A WIDOW"
And
"ALGERNON"
The famous song as sung at the Gaiety by Miss May Sherrard.
C. MORRIS
In select Songs and delightful Dances.
By Special Request
FROLICS IN FROGLAND
BY
ZEEO (The only lady Frog).
Assisted by
XAIDA AND TOOTS
The little Dragon Fly.
In addition to above Colossal Varieties
SELECT CINEMA

ELDORADO
ITALIAN CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD (North)
TO-NIGHT
PROGRAMME
1 PATHE'S LATEST GAZETTE
2 3 4 5 THE PURPLE MASK.
6 THE PERILS OF THE SECRET SERVICE
7 2ND ADVENTURE COMPLETE
8 COMIC CORTOONS
SATURDAY SUNDAY 5 p.m. PRIZE SHOW TIME
6-45 8-30 10-15 p. m.
STILL GOING BIG
You can do what thousands of other picture-goers have done, and are doing.
START SEEING THIS SERIAL TO-DAY
Each episode is a complete mystery story in itself and does not spoil the trend of the story if you miss an episode.
THE PURPLE MASK
THE PURPLE MASK
Episodes 9 and 10
Thrice nightly:—7-15, 9, & 10-45.
USUAL HALF RATES
NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

NEW ALAHMBRA
CINEMA.
NEW SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone No. 2417
Second Grand Instalment of 12,000 Feet of
LIBERTY
OR
LOVE'S BATTLEFIELD
60 Thousand feet Long Serial.
MARIE WALCAMP and EDDIE POLO
will Exhibit Most Astounding FEATS.
PRICES HALF ONLY
SAT. & SUN. PRIZE MATINEES
At 3-30 and 5-15 and Every Night at 7-0, 9-0 and 11-0 (S.T.).

"THE GREAT SECRET"
the serial with the spirit of Dumas, Gaboriau and Victor Hugo breathing in characters of modern times, living in the greatest city of America
HAS FOUND HUNDREDS OF ADMIRERS
are YOU one of them?
OLYMPIA
SANDHURST ROAD (West.)
N. B.—Full synopsis free for the asking on the premises.

JUDGE BY RESULTS
Read the remarkable testimonials from both medical men and the general public and see what Erectruss has done for those suffering from Functional Weakness, Exhaustion and Debility even after other remedies had failed. Erectruss is the outcome of years of study and research and Dr. Bier's Principle of "Obstructive Hyperaemia," on which it is based, is one of the wonders of medical science.
The Erectruss is a "specialist" itself in all but cost: always handy, a sure and natural cure for those diseases, yet the total cost of an Erectruss is only Rs. 15 (plus postage etc.) a low price indeed for such a miracle-worker. Before you forget, just sit down and write for the Free Descriptive Booklet—it may mean New Life to you. Address to ERECTRUSS (B. C.) Sole Agency, BATALA (India).
Dr. Bier's Erectruss

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE Bombay's Picture Theatre Par Excellence. To-day at 6-30, 8-30, 10 p.m.

THIS WEEK A MAGNIFICENT BROADWAY STAR FEATURE

"Mr. Barnes of New York"

A comedy drama in 4 acts adapted from the well-known play and novel by Archibald Clavering Gunter.

PHOTOGRAPHED AND PRODUCED BY THE VITAGRAPH CO., LD.

"Mr. Barnes of New York." The book and the play by Archibald Clavering Gunter made a decided sensation when produced in the 80's and the photoplay has scored an even greater success because many scenes in the book which cannot be produced on the stage lend themselves admirably to Motion Picture Photography.

"Mr. Barnes of New York." The cast presented in this great story of a Vendetta is an ideal one headed by the famous screen artist.

Mr. Maurice Costello who in the star role of **Mr. Barnes of New York** sustains the reputation he has justly achieved as an International Photo-Drama Artist. In addition LUKE RANK IMPERSONATOR:—**PATHE'S GAZETTE.**

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY.
LAMINGTON ROAD.
7, 8-45 AND 10-30 P. M. NIGHTLY.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY & SUNDAY. 5 P. M.
TO-NIGHT.
PATHE'S GREAT SERIAL
"PEARL OF THE ARMY"
"PEARL OF THE ARMY"
FEATURING PEARL WHITE.
A MILITARY PHOTOPLAY UNMASKING AMERICA'S SECRET FOES.
ALSO
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest
"LUKE'S LOST LIBERTY"
Comic
"UNCOMMON INSECTS"
Scientific.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

THE GREATEST PHOTOPLAY OF THE DAY!
"THE CRIMSON TRIANGLE"
IN 4 REELS—5,000 FEET.

The world-famous Detective **MARCUS VANE** is doing wonders. His hair-breadth escapes from the death-traps set for him by the most terrible **SECRET SOCIETY OF EUROPE,** will simply astound you! To-day is the last day to see this grand Drama AT THE

WEST END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNY ROAD)
Also the GAUMONT GAZETTE and a SCREAMING COMEDY.
FOUR SHOWS daily at 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 P.M. (S.T.)

The secret
VANHELLER

A vanila flavouring cheaper than vanila but far superior to it.
1½ oz. bottle, As. 10.
5 „ „ Re. 1-8.
OF ALL DEALERS
Sole Agents:
KOTHARI SUTARIA & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

TAILOR
FOR
HIGH FOLK
(with prudence for purse.)
ARAUJO FERNANDES & Co.
Modern Tailors & Outfitters
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling hea he sleepless nigh the headache ar unbearable. Us JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will coo your brain and in tuce sound sleep. The fragrance of Jaba dusum Taila is soothing and refreshing

1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
3 Phials Rs. 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2-11.
1 Doz Phials Rs. 8-12 V.P.P. Rs. 10.

C. K. SEN & Co., Ltd.
39, COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA
Consulting Physician:—
KAVI RAJ UPENDRA NATHSEN

INDIA'S FAVOURITE
ORIENTAL SOAPS
The best Summer Soaps:—
Khuskhus, Bakul, Jasmine, Khus, Bel, Diamond and Lavender.
Particulars from
THE ORIENTAL SOAP FACTORY
Goabagan, CALCUTTA.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, August, 29th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	3,000
„ Imports	Nil
Mid. Americans	16.45 + 5
Egyptian F.G.F.	29.50 Unchgd.
New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time) Oct.	22.15+10
Jan.	22.18+ 3
Mar.	22.36+ 8

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, August 29th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—
Prices fixed for to-day.

Months.		
Aug.	17.35	+10
Aug.-Sept.	17.02	
Sept.-Oct.	16.72	
Oct.-Nov.	16.30	
Nov.-Dec.	15.90	
Dec.-Jan.	15.75	
Jan.-Feb.	15.65	
Feb.-Mar.	15.56	
Mar.-April.	15.47	
April-May.	15.39	
May-June.	15.31	
June-July	15.23	

EGYPTIAN FUTURES.

Liverpool, August 29th.
Prices fixed for to-day.

Months.		
Oct	22.40	—25
Nov.	22.65	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, August 29th.

M.G. Bengal Good	14.95
„ „ Fully Good	15.20
„ „ Fine	15.45
„ No. 1 Oomra Good	16.45
„ „ „ Fully Good	16.70 +10
„ „ „ Fine	16.95
„ Broach Good	17.79
„ „ Fully Good	17.97
„ „ Fine	18.15

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, August 28th.

Bank of England notifies that, at the Periodical Biddings, the sale price of the Immediate Telegraphic Transfers on India will be 1/5, and of Deferred and Bills 1/4 29/32.

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Aug. 29th

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 90,00,000.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS:—Immediate

Rs.			Rs.
6,01,000 were allotted	to Calcutta		7,00,000
6,01,000 „ „	to Bombay		
Nil „ „	to Madras		
Tenders on Calcutta	at 1/5		
„ Bombay	at 1/5		
Min. Rate Received	Calcutta 46 ⅝		above that rate in full.
	Bombay		

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening inclusive of last Public Sale	Rs. 90,00,000
Amount to be allotted next week	90,00,000

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS:—Deferred.

Rs.			Rs.
35,55,000 were allotted	to Calcutta		82,40,000
30,25,000 „ „	to Bombay		
16,47,000 „ „	to Madras		
Tenders on Calcutta	at 1/4 29/32		
„ Bombay	at 1/4 29/32		
Min Rate Received	Calcutta 46 ⅝		above that rate in full
	Bombay		

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, August 28th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	25,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	2,000
„ to Continent..	Nil
Futures at New York Oct.	22.30+30
„ „ Jan.	22.34+27
„ „ Mar	22.53+28
Spot Cotton at New York	23.45+35
„ New Orleans	22.50 Unchgd.
Futures at „ Oct.	21.47+21
„ „ Jan.	21.61+24
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9¼
Demand Bills	4.75.55
Silver Commercial Bars	35⅞

MONEY MARKET.

London, August 28th.

Bar Silver Spot	45
Closing Tone of Silver:—Firm.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 3/4
„ Fine Trade Bills' 3 months	5 1/8
„ „ „ 6 „	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
„ 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½ %	55½
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	46½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	66½
Government Securities 3 %	56½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.45

London, August 29th.

Bar Silver Spot	45 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—Scanty supply, firm.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April, 1917	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 3/4
„ Fine Trade Bills' 3 months	5 1/8
„ „ „ 6 „	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4
„ 7 day market loans	4 1/4

WAR LOANS.

London, August 28th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£87½
4½ % 1925—1945	£97½
5% New	£94½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Aug. 29th

WHEAT.

Nominal.

London, August 28th.

RAPESEED.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton Aug.-Sept. Quoted	595
Rapeseed, Ferozepore Ordinary Aug.-Sept. Value	590
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Aug.-Sept. Quoted	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Aug.-Sept. Value	560

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton Aug.-Sept. Inactive	600
Linseed Small grains Aug.-Sept.	590
Linseed Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Absence of Sellers	595

London, August 29th.

Linseed Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Absence of Buyers	595

London, Aug. 28th.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£120½
Hard Spelter Nominal	..

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Sept. Oct. Sellers	3/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept.	2/7½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 Oct.-Dec. Sellers	C. & F. Calcutta	20/6
Fine White Java C. & F Sellers	Calcutta Octr-Dec.	23/7½

Tone:—Nothing doing.

London, Aug. 29th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 Oct.-Dec. Sellers	C. & F. Calcutta	20/6
Fine White Java C. & F Sellers	Calcutta Oct.-Dec.	23/7½

Tone.—Nothing Doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 30.

The quotation this morning for Good Broach was Rs. 448, both on Exchange and Association terms. The Marwadi bazaar opened irregular, Good Broach being quoted Rs. 450, Rs. 448 and Rs. 452 in the first few minutes. Later on the rate advanced to Rs. 456, the same price being quoted for Association terms. Some business was done during the rise. At Colaba the market was easier towards the close and good Broach closed at Rs. 451. Business has been done in Fine Bengals September and the price is steadier but southern descriptions for September were quiet with little enquiry.

The ready market has been steady with a moderate demand.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine M.G. Bengal	Sept.		381
Good M.G. Westerns	Aug.-Sept.		437
Good H.G. Westerns	Aug.-Sept.		424
Good Sawgd Dharwar	Augt.-Sept.		472
Good M.G. Coompta	Aug.-Sept.		425
Good M. G.	Aug.-Sept.		465

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April		451
Fine Khamgaon Akola	January		424
„ Khandeish	„		405
„ Muthia	„		385
„ Bengal	„		359
Fully Good Bengal	„		348

Quotation for NEW CROP are nett, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION
QUOTATIONS 30th AUGUST 1917.

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	F.G.F.	Delivery
M.G. Bengals	381	371	369			Ready
H.G. Sind Punjab	381	371	369			„
M.G. Athni-Miraj "Good Staple"				473		„
Saw-Ginned Dharwar				479		„
M. G. Westerns				443	429	„
H.G. Westerns				433	419	„
M.G. Compta				486	472	„
M.G. Kadi Viramgam			502	487		„
M.G. Dhrangadra			498	483		„
H.G. Bagalkot				451		„
H.G. Bijapur				443		„

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 29th August:—

Cotton	20,83 bales
Wheat	19,205 cwts.
Linseed	5,751 „
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed, etc.	611 „
Gingellyseed	480 „
Poppyseed	Nil „
Groundnuts	477 „
Castorseed	3,071 „
Rice	6,573 „
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	33 „
Mowraseed	NM
Gram	2,706 „
Jowar	Nil
Maize	Nil
Barley	Nil

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LTD.
Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange

COLABA, 30th Aug., 1917, at 5-30 p.m.

Growths	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G)			360	348	1/25th Jan. 18
Bengals (M.G.)	375	365	353		Ready
		350			Sept.
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)		365	353		Ready
		353			1/25th Jan. 18
Khandesh (M.G.)			380	350	Ready
		405	393		1/25th Jan. 18
Akola Khamg		415	390		Ready
Karanja (M.G.)		425			1/25th Jan. 18
Anthni Miraj				470	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)		425	400		
		426	400	380	Ready
Broach (M.G.)				452	1/25th Apl. 18
Kadi Viramgam			490	475	Ready
Mathia (M.G.)			365		Ready
		383			1/25th Jan. 18
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)				446	Ready
Sawgd. Dharwar				470	Ready&Sept. 17
Westerns (M.G.)				443	Ready
				438	Sept. 17
Western(H.G.)				431	Ready
Compta (M.G.)				403	Ready&Sept. 17

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, August 30th—4 p.m

Ready.	Bazaar Terms Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	42 0 0	5 13 6
„ „ Cawnpore 70-30	41 8 0	5 13 6
„ Karachi Bangia	42 0 0	5 13 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 8 0	6 14 0
„ Cawnpore	6 9 0	6 15 0
„ Yellow Cawnpore	7 4 0	7 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	7 2 0	7 8 0
„ Thin	6 10 0	7 0 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	45 0 0	8 8 0
„ Gajar 75.25	44 0 0	8 4 0
„ Black	36 8 0	6 2 0
„ Gajar 50.50	43 0 0	8 2 0
Poppyseed, White	7 8 0	7 14 0
Groundnuts	38 8 0	7 14 0
Mowraseed	4 0 0	4 6 0

Forward.	Rs. as. p.
Wheat April-May	6 6 0
„ Sept. Contract	6 0 0
Linseed May	8 11 0
„ Sept. Contract	7 9 0

BULLION.

The silver market was steady.
Bar Gold 26.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 16-1-16.
Silver ready ex-duty 98-7.
Silver 1st Settlement ex-duty 98-10.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Telegraph Transfer ½ 31/32.
Bank Demand Drafts 1/5 3/32.
3 months' sight credits 1/5 3/8.
Bank demand on France Fr. 194.
3 months' sight France Fr. 201.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 223.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 331½.
T. T. on Japan Rs 150.
60 days' sight Japan Rs 146½.
Bank demand on New York Rs. 297½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant 95.
Warrant 3 p.c.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 85.
4 per cent Conversion Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent small pieces 67.
3 per cent small pieces 57.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, Aug.* 30.)

Mr. W. P. Cowie, I.C.S., Political Agent of the Halar Prant in Kathiawar, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 28th August, 1917, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. K. S. Fitze, I.C.S., temporarily officiating in the Political Department of the Government of India, is posted as First Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, with effect from the 12th May, 1917.

The services of Mr. C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O., I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 12th August, 1917.

Mr. Manilal Trikamlal Bhat to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the Ahmedabad District as a temporary measure.

Mr. E. E. Morris, Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, is granted privilege leave for six weeks from the 14th August, 1917.

Mr. W. R. Jones to act as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, vice Mr. E. E. Morris on leave.

The following appointments are confirmed:—

Mr. Nasarvanji Dinshahji Gharda, LL.B., Deputy Registrar and Sealer and Secretary to the Rule Committee, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay, to act as Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay.

Mr. Vasantram Jivanram Bhat, Assistant Registrar and Superintendent of the High Court Press to act as Deputy Registrar and Sealer and Secretary to the Rule Committee, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay.

Mr. Mervanji Ardeshir Randelia, LL.B., Nazir, High Court, to act as Assistant Registrar and Superintendent of the High Court Press.

Rao Saheb Ganesh Balwant Jagade is granted, till 26th September 1917, an extension of the furlough already granted to him.

Mr. S. E. Reuben to be Superintendent of Land Records, Northern Division, vice Khan Bahadur Pestonji Rustomji Mehta, M.R.A.C., retired.

Rev. D. S. Harper of the Church Mission to act as Chaplain of Hyderabad (Sind) with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties, vice the Rev. C. Stewart, proceeded on leave.

License to solemnize marriages under the Indian Christian Marriage Act is granted to the Reverend J. I. Kaylor, and Rev. Govindji Khengarbhai of the American Brethren Mission.

Mr. A. F. L. Brayne, I.C.S., Under Secretary to Government, Revenue and Financial Departments, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 5th September, 1917.

AGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Mortality from plague in the Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending 25th August occurred as follows:—

Bombay City 31, Ahmedabad City 72, Other places in Ahmedabad District 60, Kaira District 19, Surat Town and Port 54, Balsar Port 1, Other places in Surat District 23, West Khandesh District 176, Thana District 34, Satara District 222, Nasik District 165, Ahmednagar District 108, Poona District 72, Sholapur District 135, Kolaba District 14, Ratnagiri District 1, Belgaum District 126, Dharwar District 136, Bijapur District 39, Karachi Port 4, Hyderabad District 6, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 270, Bhavnagar Port 13, Mangrol Port 11, Other places in Kathiawar Agency 38, Surat Agency 11, Satara Agency 42, Mahi Kantha Agency 3, Total 1,968.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory, corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 30th August, 1917, was 29.905 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

¾ per cent Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 months' notice 78.
4 per cent Port Trust Bond long-dated 75.
Municipal long-dated 74.
Municipal short-dated 76.
City Improvement Trust 60 years Jan. July 73¾.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 90.
Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 p.c.
Bank of Bengal 6 p.c.
Bank of Madras 7 p.c.

SHARES.

The share market was steady and a fair amount of business was put through.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1785 to 1790. Madhavjees from 2230 to 2255, Fazulbhoys from 797/8, to 806.

Bombay Uniteds declined to 710. Nagpurs to 2375, Pearls to 507/8, and Swadeshis to 1,780.

Ccorlas improved to 540, Shivrajpurs to 125, and Bundis to 23-8.

Centurys were quoted at 337/8, Crescents at 235, Currimbhoys at 337/8, Davids at 542/8, Finlays at 327/8, Indians Bleachings at 237/8, Indore Malwas at 382/8, and Kohinoors at 810.

Tata Iron Ordinary shares declined to 277/8, and Deferreds declined to 1330, and New Deferreds improved to 310. Katni Ordinarys were steady at 270 and Deferreds improved to 1325.

Alcock Ashdown declined to 1025, British Burma Petroleum were quoted at 7/12, and Bombay Steams declined to 297/8.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was good rain during the week ending 28th instant, throughout the Presidency but more is still needed in parts of East Deccan, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kathiawar. Standing crops are in good condition except for slight damage by rats in parts of Karachi, by rats and grass-hoppers in one Division of Thar Parkar, by insects in parts of Upper Sind Frontier, and by excessive rain and breaches in the canals in the Larkana District. The supply of fodder is adequate except in some places of Khandesh and Ahmednagar. Agricultural stock is sufficient, and cattle are in good condition. The supply of water for drinking is sufficient. The supply of water for irrigation is adequate except in parts of Dharwar. The prices of food-grains were generally steady.

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

The Bank of Bengal rate of interest remains unchanged.

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!
Clearance Sale

Do not lose the opportunity of unparalleled reduction sale of ties, collars, shirts, khakee regulation suits, khakee shirts, socks, etc., etc., everything for gent's wear. Lasts for 15 days only. Begins from 1st September 1917.

HAJI EBRAHIM BROS.,
No. 1, Sitaram Building,
Hornby Road,
(Crawford Market) BOMBAY.

A Sure Remedy for Women.

MAHATMA RAMDASJI'S WELL-KNOWN MEDICINES.

A wonderful cure for all kinds of female diseases, removes obstacles and sterility in women within three months.

In the medical world the principle of the survival of the fittest is very well illustrated in the marvellous efficacy of Mahatma Shri Ramdasji's Aushadhi.

By the use of the Aushadhi the old have been fortunate enough in being blessed with children.

Mr. J. M. Raval, L.C.E. writes from Ahmedabad that:—Your child begetting Aushadhi or sterility cure medicine was given according to your instructions to * * * One had no issue for 8 years and the other had never any issue. But I am glad to inform you that by the marvellous effect of your medicines both had issue. Your medicine is nothing but a Divine gift and I strongly recommend it in hopeless cases before hunting for other harmful medicines as I have full confidence that this medicine will have the desired effect.

Dr. B. H. Vyas, L.C.P., L.C.S., P.I.S.I. (Bom) writes from Bombay that:—Your medicine was used for my sister who was suffering from anaemiae, leucorrhoea and primary state of phthisis and general weakness of the whole body. She has regained her health and also became pregnant since seven months. I tried for her my own medicines and also of several other competent medical doctors but to no effect I must say that you deserve great credit for having good command over native drugs. I can confidently say that by using Mahatma Ramdasji's medicines the desired objects of the patients will surely be attained.

For further particulars apply to:
SECRETARY,
Ram Ashram, (Branch)
Mandvi's Poli, Kansara Poli,
Ahmedabad.

ONDE RFUL **FORETELLING**

Send your time and date of birth or your star and age or note the time when you write the letter, you will be given a full reading of your life for one year to come, for One Rupee only.

Mr. D. Govindarao, B.A., B.L., High Court Vakil Bellary, writes on 23—1—16. "My annual Life Reading has come out fairly correct".

THE KALINGA ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU.
Chodavaram, Visagapatam District.

FOR ALL CLIMATE
Dr. Burman's the only Genuine specific for
ASTHMA
Tried, True, Always to be relied on.
REPUTATION OVER 34 YEARS

It checks the fits almost magically.

Its regular use removes the troubles completely

Price Re. 1-4 per phial. Packing and Postage 5. As

Dr. S. K BURMAN,
5, Tarachand Dutt Street, CALCUTTA.
Post Box No. 551 Telegram, CAMPHORE.
Agent:—A. M. THAKKAR,
122, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL APPELLATE COURT.

COMMISSION AGENTS' LIABILITY FOR MUCCADUMS' DEFAULT.

LOWER COURT'S JUDGMENT UPHELD.

(Before the Chief Justice and Justice Batchelor.)

Nensukhdas Shivnarayen, a firm, Appellants and Defendants v. Birdichand Auraj, a firm, Respondents and Plaintiffs.

This was an appeal from the judgment of Mr. Justice Beaman, who decreed the plaintiffs' claim with costs. The question involved in the case was an important one, viz., the consideration of the liability of a commission agent to whom goods are consigned by a principal for sale for the fraudulent disposition of these goods by a muccadum employed by such commission agent in the course of the business. The facts of the case appear sufficiently clear from the judgment.

The Hon. Mr. Strangman and Mr. V. F. Taraporevala appeared for the appellants.

Mr. J. B. Kanga and Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the respondents.

JUDGMENT.

The following is the full text of their Lordships' judgment which was delivered by the Chief Justice:—

This is an appeal from a judgment of Beaman, J. The following facts are undisputed:

The plaintiffs consigned 440 bales of Mulkapur cotton from Mulkapur to the defendants in Bombay for sale on commission and the defendants advanced against the bales 80 to 85 per cent. of the then market value of the cotton. The railway receipts were handed over to a firm of muccadums Damji Hirji and Co., who took delivery of the bales and stored them in their jetha at Colaba. Damji Hirji and Company failed on the 30th September, 1913. At that date 300 of the plaintiffs' bales were accounted for by the defendants, but the remaining 140 bales were missing and not accounted for. Subsequently the defendants recovered 23 out of these 140 bales. The learned judge finds and it is not disputed that Damji Hirji and Co.'s transactions were towards the close of their business career thoroughly fraudulent. The learned judge remarks that the bales cannot be stolen and the only explanation given for the heavy loss of bales in Damji Hirji's charge is that either with or without the connivance of his direct principal the commission agent sold a very large number of bales, falsified his accounts and misappropriated the proceeds.

RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF MUCCADUMS.

The only question in the case is whether the defendants are liable to the plaintiffs for the acts and defaults of Damji Hirji and Co. The learned judge's summary of the evidence as to the relative rights and obligations of muccadums and commission agents *inter se* has been accepted as correct. It is as follows: "The business of a commission agent is virtually restricted to advancing up to the amount agreed upon on the goods sent to Bombay and, if he has no storage of his own employing a muccadum upon the usual muccadamage terms. It is the muccadum who has the custody of the goods, who gives samples to whelming purchases, who concludes bargains and who finally weighs out and delivers the goods. When this is done he must send the weighment receipt direct to the commission agent. All goods sold in this manner are sold in the name of the commission agent and not of the owner. The commission agent on obtaining the weighment receipt calls for payment either the same or at least the following day. This money he credits against the advances, interest and so forth. He charges a very small amount ¼ per cent. for commission and a very low interest on his advances being somewhat under 6 per cent. per annum. It is his duty to apprise his up-country constituents of the fluctuations of the market and take his orders as to the minimum price at which he is content to have his goods sold. Finally he has to make up the accounts.

The muccadum's liabilities are much larger inasmuch as he has to look to all practical details as to their disposal. His bills for 8 annas per bale and other minor items of cartage are paid in the first instance by the commission agent and these are in turn charged to the up-country owner."

MUCCADUMS AS CUSTODIANS BY AGREEMENT.

At the trial the plaintiffs' original contention was that the defendants as commission agents were insurers and they had tried, unsuccessfully, to establish a custom to that effect. The defendants on the other hand contended that the plaintiffs were responsible for the defaults of the muccadum as the custodians appointed by agreement with the defendants. The learned judge held on the evidence that no such agreement was established and that the muccadums were appointed by the defendants with the knowledge and approval of the plaintiffs. The defendants further contended that they had discharged their duty as bailees having taken as much care of the goods as a prudent owner would. The plaintiffs attempted to negative this contention by evidence that at least 100 of the remaining 140 bales had in fact been sold and their proceeds received. As however this involved a charge of fraud against the defendants and the plaintiffs had already expressly abandoned any such charge, the learned judge refused to entertain the contention. The same evidence was however relied upon at a later stage to support a contention that the defendants had negligently permitted a sale by Damji Hirji to Volkart Brothers of the 140 bales, the price being received by Damji Hirji through the neglect of the defendants. The learned judge held that it had not been proved that there had been a sale of the plaintiffs' goods by Damji Hirji to Volkart Brothers.

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO SALE OF BALES.

It has, we think, been satisfactorily demonstrated that the sale to Volkart Brothers of 155 bales was of bales held by the defendants at Damji Hirji's jetha for Ramdin Ramrutton and not for the plaintiffs. that sale was, according to Darasha, negotiated on the 6th September, that the sale was on account of Ramdin is shown by Damji Hirji's book (Ex. 33). The bales sold to Volkart Brothers were weighed out on the 9th September and were almost entirely paid for by Volkart Brothers on the 13th September (Ex. E.). The plaintiffs, however, only wrote instructions to their man in Bombay on the 8th September to get their remaining 140 bales sold at a profitable rate (Ex. Z.) approving of a sale at Rs. 255. The previous limit of price had been 260, 265 (Ex. 9.). These instructions would not arrive in Bombay till the 9th. There is therefore no reason for supposing that their 140 bales were included in the bales weighed out for Volkart Brothers. On that day, on the contrary the plaintiffs' Bombay man wrote to the plaintiffs on the 24th September that the 140 bales had not then been weighed out (Ex. 11). There is, however, evidence that the plaintiffs had been told so at all events that those on the spot believed that a bargain or bargains for their sale had been closed by Damji Hirji and Co., The plaintiffs writing to the defendants on the 8th September (Ex. C.) state that they had that day written to their man to sell the remaining 140 bales which must have been sold at a profit. The plaintiff's Bombay man writing on the 9th September stated that the defendants' man told him that 140 bales had been sold at Rs. 253 (Sec. Ex. K.) on the 17th September the plaintiffs wrote to the defendants "all our bales have according to two telegrams from our Bombay shop been sold through your Commission Agency.

EVIDENCE OF LUXMANDAS.

This was never contradicted by the defendants, the letters above referred to are consistent with the evidence of the plaintiffs Bombay Servant, Luxmandas, that Rambux, the defendants' man, told him that the remaining 140 bales had been sold. This witness also deposes that he gave Damji Hirji and Co., instructions for storing his master's bales viz., that they should be kept separate and stowed apart from the bales of others. He says he sometimes used to see that they were stowed separately. It is therefore improbable though in the monsoon they would be removed to a godown from the open gutter, that Damji Hirji and Co., had made away with the plaintiffs' bales before the 9th September as Luxmandas would probably have noticed their absence at that time when he was full of care for the sale and weighing out of the bales. He then appears to have left Bombay and his place was taken by Harakchand.

It would appear from Ex. 11 that the plaintiffs' Bombay representative as late as the 26th September believed that the 140 bales were still in the godown of the defendants and were ready to be weighed. It seems certain, however, that they were no longer there on the 30th September.

APPOINTMENT OF MUCCADUMS.

Before discussing the law applicable to the conclusions above stated it is necessary to fix upon the important question whether Damji Hirjee and Co. were appointed muccadums by an agreement with the plaintiffs. The defendants' witness, Laxmandas Harakchand, secretary of the Marwaree Chamber of Commerce states that the muccadum is chosen by the commission agent but sometimes the owners ask that a particular muccadum be employed, but if the commission agent does not approve he need not employ that muccadum. In view of this practice it would not be safe to infer from the letter of the plaintiffs' Bombay man of the 9th February, (Ex. A) stating in connection with the terms offered by the defendants for doing business for the plaintiffs that muccadums would remain with Damji Hirji and Co. anything more than an intimation of a decision which the defendants thought would please the plaintiffs and perhaps influence them in accepting the terms offered. The acceptance of those terms by the plaintiffs does not make them the principals of the muccadums. Damji Hirji and Co. must therefore be taken to be the lawfully appointed sub-agents of the defendants and the defendants are liable for the defaults of the muccadums to the extent indicated in Chapter X of the Contract Act.

QUESTION OF LIABILITY.

We will now consider how far that liability extends. It is contended for the plaintiffs that the defendants are liable for all acts of the muccadums done in relation to the plaintiffs' goods from the time when the muccadums first took charge of them till 30th September 1913 when it was found that 117 bales were missing. Under Section 182 an "agent is a person employed to do an act for another, or to represent another in dealings with third persons, that is, the agent must be employed to do a particular act or a particular class of acts, or to represent another in a particular class of dealings with third persons. Under Section 188 an agent having authority to do an act that is an act of the nature contemplated in Section 182 has authority to do every lawful thing which is necessary in order to do such act, and an agent having an authority to carry on a business, has authority to do every lawful thing necessary for the purpose, or usually done in the course of conducting such business. Under Section 190 an agent may employ a sub-agent where by the ordinary custom of trade a sub-agent may, or from the nature of the agency, a sub-agent must be employed.

"ACTS" CONTEMPLATED IN LAW.

Under section 192 where a sub-agent is properly appointed the principal is so for as regards third persons, represented by the sub-agent and is bound by and responsible for his 'acts,' as if he were an agent originally appointed by the principal. The 'acts' for which the principal is responsible must be "acts" of the nature contemplated in section 182,, that is acts of the class which he is employed to do and such auxiliary acts as are contemplated in section 188, section 192 further provides "the agent is responsible to the principal for the acts of the sub-agent." There does not appear to be any reason why the "acts" for which the agent as principal of the sub-agent is to be responsible to his own principal should be "acts" falling under a more extended category than the "acts" contemplated in section 182 and 188 and the first clause of section 192. The concluding clause of section 192 gives the agent"s principal a right of action against the sub-agent only where in performing "acts" of the nature contemplated in the section the sub-agent has committed fraud or wilful wrong. Section 258 provides that "where misrepresentations made or frauds committed by agents are committed in matters which do not fall within their authority the principals are not affected." The term "principal" here would include an agent as principal of a ub-agent as well as the agents' principal. The employment of the "muccadum" appears to fall under two categories, employment for the purpose of storage and employment for the purpose of effecting sale and delivery. The two classes of employment are not necessarily concurrent employment for storage begins as soon as the "muccadudm" gets ddelivery from the railway. Employment for sale and delivery only begins when the commission agent gives the "muccadum" instructions to find a buyer at a certain minimum price. A fraudulent disposition by the "muccadum" of cotton bales before he has been authorised to find a buyer for them would not be a fraud "in a matter within his authority," but, after he has been authorised to find a buyer, it would be a fraud and "in a matter within his authority,"

COMMISSION AGENTS' NEGLECT.

Whether such a fraudulent disposition by the "muccadum" would be possible without the connivance or negligence of the commission agent is doubtful. There is evidence however in this case that the defendants in the month of September did not insist on the customary precaution of receiving the sale proceeds of bales sold for Ramdin Ramrutton direct from the buyer but permitted the recovery of the money in the first instance by the "muccadum." Nor is this the only instance in their business as commission agents of such neglect of the usual precaution. There appears to us to be evidence that the fraudulent disposition of the plaintiff's bales 47 in number took place after Damji Hirji and Co. had been authorised to find buyers for them. It has already been shown that authority must be taken to have been given by the defendant's to Damji Hirji & Co., about 9th of September for the sale of the remaining 140 bales of the plaintiffs. The witness Ambaram Vajeshankar who was godown keeper to Damji Hirji & Co., in 1913 says he used to make reports in the evening stating what bales had gone out in the course of the day and his masters kept a book based on those reports which was called the balance book. In the balance book under date the 13th September, appears an item of 72 bales of Mulkapur Cotton weighed out to Volkart Brothers the plaintiff's name being mentioned. It does not appear that these 72 bales were ever received by Volkhart Brothers. This appears to indicate that 72 of the plaintiff's bales were disposed of i.e., went out of the godown on the 13th September, though the buvers' name is not correct. To make up 1171, the number of the missing bales, 45 would be needed. This figure appears in Ex. 33, an entry in the balance book of Damji Hirji & Co., under date 20th September. These bales appear in Volkhart's documents Ex. E, as 45 bales of Mulkapur cotton through the "ankda" book of Damji Hirji & Co., refers to them as 26 bales of Bhodwad Tarachand Shevakram and 19 of Lakhichand Ramchand. Ambaram says Lakhichand was a commission agent in Bombay and thinks that Tarachand Shevakram must be an upcountry owner. He does not know if the bales bore marks. Bhodwand it may be mentioned is the next station but one to Mulkapur. The document in Ex. E relating to these 45 bales states them to belong to Nensukh Shivnarayen, the defendants, and Volkhart Brothers on payment for these bales received from Damji Hirji & Co., a receipt purporting to be signed by the defendant's firm. Having regard to the confusion produced by an examination of Dimji Hirji's ankda book, which shows in the case of Ramdin Ramratton one of the defendant's upcountry constituents 1695 bales weighed out, which exceeds by 80 the number of bales received on their account (Sec. Ex. A12), while the number weighed in September to Volkharts under the contract of 6th September, greatly exceeds the 61 unsold bales spoken to by Mitharam. The ankda book entry does not import accuracy and it seems probable that the 45 bales above referred to were as represented to Volkharts' really bales consigned to the defendants.

DEFENDANT HELD LIABLE.

As the defendants only received Mulkapur cotton from Ramdin and the plaintiffs our conclusion must be that the 45 bales belonged to the plaintiffs. If so this would show 117 bales disposed of by Damji Hirji & Co., in September after he received instructions to sell. We think therefore, that the fraudulent disposition by Damji Hirji & Co., of the plaintiff's bales took place after the instructions to sell the 140 bales and therefore in a matter within Damji Hirji & Co.'s authority. The defendant's therefore are liable. The particular act was not authorised, still as the act was done in the course of employment which was authorised, the master is liable for the act of his servant, see Citizen's Life Assurance Co. v. Brown 1904, A.C. 427. The defendants probably hoped to succeed on their case that Damji Hirji & Co., had been appointed by the plaintiffs. Apart from this point there seems no reason why they should not have paid the plaintiffs for their losses in the same manner as they paid Ramdin Ruttondin and as Lakichand Raichand paid his upcountry constituents who lost bales through Damji Hirji & Co.'s default. Of the many English cases discussed at the hearing Jobson v. Palmer (1893) 1 Chancery appears to us to support the defendant's case. Having regard to the facts and the decision in that case it may be contended that any paid agent for sale, who properly employs a sub-agent is not liable to his principal for the sub-agent's default if the default is a fraudulent disposition for the benefit only of the sub-agent. There is nothing in the decision inconsistent with the general understanding upto 1912 of the law laid down in Barwick v. the Joint Stock Bank, 2 Ex. 259. It does not, however, appear to be consistent with the law stated in Lloyd v. Grace Smith & Co. 1912 A.C. 716 or with the legal conclusion deducible from Chapter X of the Contract Act.

APPEAL DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

Their Lordships accordingly dismissed the appeal with costs.

Solicitors for the Appellants:—Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chattubhai.

Solicitor's for the Respondents:—Messrs. Captain and Vaidya.

CHEATING AN ENTICED WOMAN.

ACCUSED GETS TWO MONTHS' HARD LABOUR.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Sub-inspector Dere charged Lalloo Zaver with cheating one Kesharbai.

The prosecution case was that the accused enticed away Kesharbai from her husband, Bhagwan, at Ahmedabad some five months ago and brought her down to Bombay and they lived there in Shipi Chawl near Dhanji Street. After a time the accused got tired of her and asked her to give her necklace to him to wear. He took the necklace, sold it to a Marwadi for Rs. 129-6, and took a ticket for Ahmedabad at Grant Road Station. He was, however, arrested on suspicion at the Bandra Station by the police there with Rs. 125 in his possession.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge and said the ornament was given him by the complainant.

The accused was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

DEFICIENCY IN SHIP'S CASH.

BARMAN DISCHARGED.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Captain G. J. Goldwell of the P. & O. S. N. Company charged W. J. Hayhoe, barman on board a steamer with criminal breach of trust in respect of £46. Mr. E. C. B. Acworth prosecuted and Mr. P. N. Godinho and Mr. F. DeSouza defended.

Mr. Acworth submitted to the Court that the accused had refunded the money found short and given satisfactory explanation to the Captain and he did not want to press the matter further.

Mr. Godinho stated that the deficency was due to business loss; there had been heavy breakages for which the accused was held responsible.

The accused was discharged.

ALL-INDIA CASUALTY LIST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

The following names of British officers appear in casualty list No. 462, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

DIED OF DISEASE.

R.G.A.:—Majors R D A Anderson, H F Hollins.

Inland Water Transport:—Lieut E H Kingsbury.

The "Empire" understands that a Conference has been held between a high military authority and the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce with regard to Indian Defence Force.

ASTHMA

Radical and Sure Cure.

From

K. C. CHATTERJI, F.R.A.S., F.R.H.S., F.R.C.I., LONDON.

To

Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY Bros., Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

Your wonderful Specific for Asthma was brought from you by the request of Justice Aziz Mirza, High Court Judge of H. H. the Nizam's Government. The Medicine was applied to the Justice's son and he was glad that no more relapse has been seen up to this time. Justice Aziz Mirza wants me to write to you about this. You may make use of this letter to make the public know that your medicine for Asthma works like CHARMS to the patients.

Yours faithfully,

KALI CH. CHATTERJI, F.R.A.S., F.R.H.S., F.R.C.I., (LONDON.)

Dy. Magistrate,

Hyderabad (Deccan.)

6

HAVE YOU PAID A VISIT TO

BESSHO'S

Annual Clearance

SALE?

If not, we advise you to

LOSE NO TIME

in calling and procuring what you desire at heavily

REDUCED RATES.

SPECIAL DISPLAYS

CHOICE NEW GOODS

BESSHO & Co.

HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 31ST OF AUGUST, 1917.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR.

In the Division Court No. 52.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

S C Ct. 24-17—485-18503-16.—Payne and Co., Ardesir Kaikhusroo Khambatta v. Mohanlal Narayendas and anr, Malvi M R & Co., Part Heard.

26-17.—558-03.—Rustomji & G, Jamnabai widow v. Fazalbhai Heptulla and ors, Nanu H & Co.

63-16—1402-14.—Ardesir H D & Co., Harilal Keshowlal a firm v. Keshowlal Hathebhai and anr, Edgelow G W & Co., Ardeshir H D & Co.

64-16—1402-14—Ardeshir H D & Co., Ranchodlal Mahasukhram a firm v. Keshowlal Hathebhai and anr, Edgelow G W & Co., Ardeshir H D & Co.

65-16—191-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co., Harjivan Jaichand and ors v. Messrs S Narayen & Co., a firm, Payne and Co.

S C 21-17—1307-15.—D J Mantri, Vishwanath Kushaba Teli v. Taher & Co., a firm Wadia G & Co.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

AFTER THE APPELLATE SIDE COURT WORK IS OVER.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

S C Ct. 124-4518-16.—Manecklal and Co., Bai Moughibai widow v. Doogersey Lakhmidas and anr, Ard H D & Co., Madh K & Ch. Part Heard.

123-17.—Manecklal & Co., Vithal Purshotam and ors v. Ratanbai widow and anr, N C Dalal, Little and Co.

443-17.—Sunderdas & Co., Jugjiwan Vallabhdas Padamsey & Co., a firm v. The Chanda Coal Prespecting Syndicate Ld and anr, Judah and S.

450-17.—Malvi M R & Co., Shamlal Sukhanand and ors v. Tejpal Jamnadas, Vachha & Co.

121-17.—Surajmal & Co., Jamatmal Harnath v. Khuba Mangala.

151-17.—Matu J & M., Hiralal Girdharlal & ors v. Tribhowandas Kishoredas & anr, Bhai K & G.

395-17.—Sm B & Co., Oomabai widow v. Manjulabai widow & anr, Judah & S.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

1136-15.—Payne and Co., Khatubai v. Mahomed Haji Abu and ors, Wadia G and Co., Surveyor & Co., Little & Co., Part Heard.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES

467-17.—Captain & Vaidya, Hitji Jetha & Co., a firm v. Cooverji Mulji & anr, Madh K & Ch.

1286-15.—Patell & Eze, Lachaminarayen Devilal & anr v. Panalal Ganeshdas a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

1290-15.—Patell & Eze, Morarilal Gujanmal & ors v. Panalal Ganeshdas a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

104-17.—Dubash & Co., Vatamal Chanderbhan & ors v. Ruttonchand Jhandamal, Smeth B & Co.

366-17.—Ragh N & Co., Mariambai Myanji widow v Amtulfabu widow & ors, Little & Co.

922-16.—Little & Co., Dayamboo widow & anr v. Mariamboo widow & ors, Ragh N & Co., Little & Co.

502-17.—Nadersha & D, Madan Gopinath v. Gopinath Balwant, Malvi M R & Co.

643-17.—Captain & V, Monji Walji v. Ramnarayen Harkissondas a firm, Motichand & D.

596-17.—Patell & Eze, David Joseph Samson v. The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, Crawford B & Co.

611-17.—Jam R & D, Hemraj Jairam a firm v. Keshowji Ramdas a firm, Mulla & Mulla.

RACING AT POONA.

SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

HORSES LEFT IN,—

(Saturday 1st September 1917.)

Horses left in after declaration of forfeits at 4 p.m. yesterday:—

THE MAHABLESHWAR PLATE.—Division 1—Distance 1 mile.

Joyous Gard 9-2; Screamer 9-0; Thunder 8-10; Matchless Maud 8-8; Gruselesse 8-5; Anthracite 8-2; Gipsy's Advice 8-1; Kim III 8-0; Philanthropist 8-0; Sugar & Loaf 7-11; Bunty 7-9; Spenser 7-7.

THE MAHABLESHWAR PLATE.—Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Sun Umbrella 9-7; Orloff 9-0; Vidi 8-11; Dorian 8-10; Kinsale 8-10; Yuan 8-3; Penny Pie 7-13; Lady Muriel 7-12; King's Head 7-12; Margreen 7-10; Lebanon 7-5.

THE MAGDALA PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Black Walnut 9-12; Triple Alliance 9-6; Waynflete 9-5; Miss Rollestone 9-5; M'Dame 9-3; Fire Finch 9-3; Vanity Box 9-3; Weyhill 9-1; Black Kite 8-12; Hopper 8-12; Premiere 8-4; Verres 7-13; Romanesque 7-12; Binfield Grove 7-9; Dress 7-8.

THE PARVATI PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

St. Gutlac 9-8; Partial Eclipse 9-2; Mossy 8-12; Athlete 8-11; Short Skirt 8-3; Megale 8-0; Villeroy 7-10; North 7-10; Airman 7-7; Adelaide Second 7-6.

THE ASSAYE PLATE.—Division I.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Gladiator 9-5; Haven of Rest 9-5; Bright Bird 9-3; Billy Bawn 9-2; Decorum 8-7; Hunyadi 8-5; Spearwood 8-3; Dollet 8-2; Bellrose 8-2; Aquatint 7-12; Birthday Clothes 7-9; Mintspear 7-8.

THE ASSAYE PLATE.—Division II.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Fine Trout 9-0; Rochambole 9-0; Andoversford 8-12; Servian 8-12; Richard 8-9; Toyeen 8-6; Arles 8-6; Candescure 8-2; Landelip 8-2; Premsyl 8-0; Matchless 8-0; Duet 7-11; Kit Grey Leg 7-1.

THE TIGRIS PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Zaki Pasha 9-10; Red Cross 9-8; Tanimooz 8-9; Durban 8-5; Ace of Royals 8-3; Nawabzada 7-13; Peacemaker 7-12; Bahlool 7-10; Arrow 7-5; Investment 7-0; Bluey Lee 6-0; Najdi 6-0.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Section 9-6; Iron Chest 9-6; Gazal 9-2; Excelsior 8-13; Tajil-mulook 8-12; Mooltan 8-10; Tawdry 8-8; Makbul 8-8; Black Ivory 8-7; Advance 8-6; Solar Star 8-1; Malayeh 7-12; Welcome 7-10; Kaiumers 7-8; Ajmer 7-7; Angler 7-6; Eldorado 7-5.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY DISTRICT APPLICATIONS.

Applications from Districts up to 25th August, 1917:—

	Rs.
Karachi	53,54,840
Ahmedabad	38,61,527
Rajkot	32,40,114
Poona	29,04,901
Belgaum	26,67,606
Kaira	20,12,432
Hyderabad	20,05,478
Sukkur	19,64,782
East Khandesh	17,62,156
Dharwar	16,83,132
Satara	15,94,731
Ahmednagar	15,31,021
Bijapur	14,48,202
Nasik	14,01,016
Sholapur	13,55,518
Surat	12,71,376
West Khandesh	11,10,639
Larkana	9,66,949
Aden	8,11,458
Broach	7,91,681
Kanara	7,39,185
Ratnagiri	7,26,555
Baroda	6,00,605
Mirpurkhas	5,52,254
Kolaba	4,26,617
Thana	3,83,801
Palanpur	1,65,785
Cutch	1,02,519
Sadra	79,047

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Pateti list list of contributions in aid the above Hospital was reached a total of Rs. 13,733, including the following contributions:—

Mr. Rustomji M. Hirjee Readymoney, for founding a bed in memory of his mother Bai Dinbai, widow of Mr. Muncherji Hirjee Readymoney 6,000, Mr. Pestonji Naorojee Kapadia, for founding a bed in memory of his wife Bai Ratanbai, 5,000, The Trustees of the late Mr. P. M. Kaka's Charity Funds (for the Endowment Fund) 500, Seth Hormasji Edalji Allbless, out of the amount subscribed by him in the Oothamna ceremony of his wife Bai Meherbai (for the Endowment Fund) 500, Bai Piroja Edalji Mody, out of the amount subscribed by her in the Oothamna ceremony of her maternal grand mother Bai Meherbai Hormasji Allbless, (for the Endowment Fund) 500. The total of funds subscribed in aid of the Hospital amounts to Rs 29,27,888.

Vitafer

The All-British Tonic Food

Most valuable for Nerve Troubles of every kind, from Temporary Debility to long standing Neurasthenia.

INVALUABLE for your HEALTH'S SAKE.

WILKINSON'S

Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES The Most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The SAFEST and most RELIABLE Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c.

HAS OVER 75 YEARS' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

BURGOYNE for RELIABILITY

BURGOYNE'S ONE SOLUTION JET BLACK

HAIR DYE

(GOLD MEDAL.)

IS THE MOST POPULAR HAIR DYE ON THE MARKET, BECAUSE IT IS CLEAN AND EASY TO USE, DOES NOT DESTROY THE HAIR, IS PERMANENT, PRODUCES A NATURAL SHADE AND

DEFIES DETECTION

BURGOYNE'S black is jet black.

Sold by all Chemists throughout India, and see that you get "Burgoyne's."

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & CO., LTD., EAST HAM, LONDON, E.

Awarded Gold and Silver Medals at Indian Industrial Exhibitions.

For Malarial Fevers Influenza and mild forms of Plague USE

BATLIWALLA'S Ague Mixture (Big) or Ague Pills, Price Re, 1.

Batliwalla's Balamrut, the Tonic for Children and Weak Persons:- Price, Re. 1.

Other famous preparations are:—BATLIWALLA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets, Grs. and II each, in Bottles of 100 each. AGUE MIXTURE. (Small) 8 As. CHOLEROL for Cholera and Diarrhoea and Vomiting. Re. 1. TOOTH POWDER 4 As. TONIC PILLS (Embiral Brand) for Pale People and Nervous Breakdown. Re. 1-8 RINGWORM OINTMENT for Ringworm, Dhobies' Itch etc.,

Price As. 4.

Sold EVERYWHERE in INDIA and also by

Dr. H. L. Batliwalla Sons & Co.

LIMITED.

Worli Laboratory, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—BATLIWALA, WORLI, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 14th Sud of Adhik Bhadrapad, 1978.
Mahomedan: 12th of Julkaf, 1335.
Parsi 25th of Aspandad, 1286.
Jewish: 19th of Elul, 5677.
Sunrise: 6h. 22 min. Sunset 7h. 4 min.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Homeward English Mail will be closed at G. P. O. at 5 p.m.

Mails for Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Linga and Bunder Abbas will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-0 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 6 p.m.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., to-day instead of as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

SATURDAY, Sept. 1.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan's Public Lecture on "Ideal of Education," Dadar English School Hall, 5-45 p.m.

SUNDAY, Sept. 2.

Miss Godubai Bhadkamkar's Public Lecture on "The Women of India," Dadar English School Hall, 5 p.m.

Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, opening Ceremony of New Boarding House, Sandhurst Road, 9 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Co., "Theodore & Co." at 9-30 p.m., Cinema at 5 p.m.
Royal Opera House: 6-45 Cinema, and 9-30 The Howitt-Phillips Company in "Tiger's Cub."
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show, every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwards.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-15, 9-0 and 10-45.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

LEADING ARTICLES	PAGE
Indian Factory Workers	6
War and Finance	6
NOTES OF THE DAY	6
FOREIGN CABLES.	
The War	7 & 8
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Bombay Amusements	5
Bombay "Government Gazette."	3
Bombay Corporation	5
Bombay City Police	5
The Hon. Mr. Basu	8
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	5
GENERAL NEWS.	
Home Rule Flag Removed	7 & 8
Sir Herbert Tree	9
Poona Races	4
LEGAL INTELLIGENCE	4
THE WEATHER	10
COMMERCIAL	3

Domestic Occurrence.

A Requiem High Mass will be celebrated at 7-30 a.m. at the Chapel of "Our Lady of Dolours" opp. Marine Lines Station, on the 1st proximo, for the repose of the souls of the late Messrs. Austin Collaco, Michael Sanches and R. Angelo Ribeiro, Telegraphists of the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay. Friends and relatives are kindly requested to accept this the only intimation.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Rifles, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

LAD YOUNG MEN'S UNION.

The annual gathering of the Union will be held on Sunday, the 2nd September, in the Lad Wadi at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. Nagindas C. Master will preside.

LECTURE ON HEALTH.

Under the auspices of the Good Life League, 4, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, the fifth of the series of lectures on Nature Cure will be delivered by Prof. G. V. Krishna Rao, to-day at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.), the subject being "Self-Diagnosis."

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. to-day instead of 10 a.m. as previously notified. Registered letters will be accepted up to 3 p.m. and parcels up to 12 noon. Postings at the Town Sub Office must be regulated so as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

PUBLIC LECTURE ON "MESSAGE OF HINDI."

Under the auspices of the Marwari Sammelan a public lecture will be delivered by Swami Satyadevji (American Traveller) on "Message of Hindi" to-night at 9-30 (S. T.), at Morarji Goculdas Hall, Cavel Street. Mr. M. K. Gandhi will preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

PUBLIC LECTURE AT DADAR

Under the auspices of the Students' Social Union, Dadar, a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. R. G. Pradhan of Nasik on "Ideal of Education" in Marathi on Saturday the 1st of September at 5-45 p.m. in Dadar English School. Another lecture and the last of this public lecture series will be delivered by Miss Godubai Bhadkamkar on "The Women of India" in Marathi on Sunday the 2nd September at 5 p.m., in the same place.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

"THE YOUNGER GENERATION."

It is the way of youth to condemn age; of the twentieth century to dispise the Victorian era. In "The Younger Generation" the children had grown or been educated out of Victorian times while their parents gloried in them. In the smug atmosphere of a semi-detached villa in a Lancashire town the family rebelled against the narrow Puritanism of the father and mother. Alias! they might have been subdued and crushed but for the happy arrival of an uncle who had seen the world and could look on life through their rose-coloured spectacles. In spite of his deliberate, mean lie, the father actually had got drunk once in the distant past, and the uncle knew it. Being a sportsman in his way, he used his knowledge to effect the emancipation of the youngsters.

The play was presented by the Howitt-Phillips Company at the Royal Opera House last night, and was another addition to their list of successes. The acting was uniformly good. The principal characters were the father, mother, uncle and two sons. Mr. Howitt in the first role had a fine conception of the nasty, petty tyrant his only fault being indistinctness of speaking in the first act. For uncle Mr. Percy Baverstock was admirable, imparting an energy and joviality to the piece that the author intended. Both Mr. H. B. Waring and Mr. Gordon Blyth were fine as the sons and showed that shade of difference so evident in an elder and a younger brother. The other characters were as well done as usual.

Great interest is being taken in to-night's production of the popular play, "The Morals of Marcus."

BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY.

FINAL PERFORMANCES.

After another record season the Bandman Opera Co. is drawing to a close for the final performance this season of "Theodore & Co." will be presented to-night (Friday). On Saturday one of the most artistic productions of the Company "The Merry Widow" will be given and for the farewell Matinee on Sunday the light and airy piece "High Jinks" will be staged. This piece has been one of the outstanding successes of the season and a great rival in popularity to the Bing Boys. The Company proceed to Calcutta on Monday and on that day they will be relieved by Mr. Wolseley Charles' popular party "The Scamps" who will play here from Monday to Friday returning later on with a further compliment of artists for a season of Bandman Musical Comedy. This Company has just completed a Season of four months in Calcutta and will return to Bombay with an extensive repertoire of well-known Musical comedy successes. It is unnecessary to say very much about the "Scamps" as their fame is well-known to Bombay theatregoers except to mention that they improve on each succeeding visit. The Plan for this popular attraction is now open at Messrs. Rose & Co.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

A new programme was put on at the Palace of Varieties, last night. The present company of Gaiety artists under the capable leadership of Mr. Charles Weatherley have been scoring great successes, and their new programme is likely to prove equally attractive. Rosie Castello, the talented young artiste, whose popularity with Gaiety audiences is on the increase, gives some more patriotic songs. La Petit Zilla, the charming actress of the Weatherley Surprise Party, appears in well-known tuneful melodies such as "I love my Motherland" and "The Broken Doll," concluding with a fascinating dance. Queenie Lloyd is a remarkable little actress, whose songs are invariably encored. This sprightly little actress sings some more of her catchy chorus songs such as "Is anybody looking for a widow?" and "Oh Algernon." Among the other artists are Miss Xaida Stella, the "Australian Vesta Tilley," C. Morris, comedian, Peggy Castello, dancer, and Charles Weatherley, the talented Australian artist. By special request "Frolics in Frogland" is being given by Zeeo, the lady frog, assisted by Xaida and Toots, the little dragon fly. In addition, the Gaiety Company present a farcical musical sketch entitled "Doctor, Cut 'em up" and there is also a fine film.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.

The following donations have been received in aid of the above Institution:—From the friends of Mr. Ruttonsee Mooljee—Government Promissary Notes four of the aggregate value of Rs. 4,000 on the condition that a library should be started at the Orphanage in the name of Mr. Ruttonsee Mooljee and that the expenses of conducting the liberary be defrayed from the interest of these notes Rs. 4,000; Sheth Monji Valji—in memory of his deceased brother Ranchhoddas through Mr. Rustom D. N. Wadia Rs. 3,000; Sheth Ruttonsee Mooljee—a Government Promissory note of Rs. 1,000 the note to be kept in tact and the interest thereof to be used in giving prizes to the successful students of the Orphanage in the name of R. B. Keshavjee Nathoo Sailor at the time of the annual gathering of the institution, Rs. 1,000.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

There was no improvement in the market for coal shares which continued stagnant. Jute mill shares ruled steady but without much animation and there did not appear to be sufficient business in sight to encourage buyers or to really test market. Industrials and miscellaneous securities furnished several transations. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bhuskajuri 14; Kuardi 16-4; Raniganga 37-8, 37-12.

Jute:—Anglo Indian (ord) 210, 213-8; Barnagore (ord) 112, 117, 119-8, 111, 115; Belvedere (ord) 484; Budge Budge (ord) 470; Clive (ord) 183, 181, 183, 182; Dalhousie (ord) 413, 415; Empire (ord) 46-8, 47; Fort Gloster (ord) 602, 605; Fort William (ord) 196, 198, 203, 204; Howrah (ord) 405, 410; Hughly (ord) 67; Kamarhatty (ord) 432, 436, 440; Kanknarrah (ord) 553; Kinnison (ord) 760, 765; Lawrence (ord) 395; Lansdowne (ord) 196; Lothian (ord) 169, 200; Naihati (ord) 362, 364; Northbrook (ord) 40-4, 40-10, 41 and 40-4; Reliance (ord) 400, s.1. 395, 393; Standard (ord) 471, 473-8; Union (ord) 605-8, 609, 600; Waverley 8-12, 9.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Aerating Gas 150, 151 x.d.; British Burma Petroleum 8; Burn and Co. (ord) 252, 254; Cawnpore Sugar (ord) 274 x.d.; Dunbar Cotton (ord) 31; Great India Phosphate 7 to 8 p.; Kumardhubi Engineering (new) 37-6, 37-10; Kumardhubi Engineering (ord) 38-12 to 39-10; Kedah Rubber 4.35; Reliance Fire Brick Pottery 3-12, 4p.; Soudan Rubber 3.65; Titaghur Paper (ord) 216, 213, 212; United Flour 17-4.

Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 68-6 to 68-10 and small lots were done at Rs. 68-14 to 69-4.

PRICES OF FOOD-STUFFS IN BOMBAY.

TWO SHOPS OPENED FOR THE POOR.

Complaints are often made that retail shop-keepers charge for foodstuff much higher prices than those notified by the Bombay Food Prices Committee. Inquiries constantly made by the Committee, however, show that the rates charged for cash closely approximate to the notified prices. It is only in respect of sales on credit that higher prices are demanded. The Committee will, however, be glad to investigate specific cases of complaint if they are informed as soon as possible of the cases in which higher prices are charged.

The Committee find that a good deal of dissatisfaction is caused in consequence of the small *maplis* used by the retail dealers instead of the full *pailee* measures. This matter has been engaging the attention of the authorities concerned. Meanwhile, with a view to remedying the grievance and also which the object of supplying grain to the poor at the lowest possible prices the Committee have opened since the beginning of this month two experimental shops, one at Lalbag, Parel, in the compound of the Lowji Wadia Dispensary, and another in the Purbhadevi road Market (De-Lisle Road).

MISHAP AT TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC STATION.

A LABOURER SEVERELY BURNT.

A Hindu labourer named Dhaker Mahadev aged 30, working in the Bradbury Mills at Ripon Road, was asked to clean the switch board of a sub-station, on the Mill premises, of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Company on Wednesday. After some time the operator, S. C. Shroff, heard a click and he found the door, leading to the room containing the main switches and transformers open. When Shroff went into the room he found Dhaki lying on the floor with his clothes on fire, and in his hands a piece of lighted cotton waste. It is probable that the man's right hand came into contact somehow or other with tape insulated live cable leading from a transformer to the main switch and his left arm and hips came in contact with the wall. The injured man had no business to go into the room, as only the engineers had access to it. Dhaka was taken to the J. J. Hospital in an unconscious condition.

THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has sanctioned the following appointments to the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England for work in connection with the St. John Ambulance Association in India.—*Donats of the Order.*—His Highness the Maharaja Lokendra Govind Singh of Datia; Raja Pertab Singh of Alt Rajpur; Captain his Highness the Rana Ranjit Singh of Barwani; Dr. Dhanjibhai Hormasji Mehta; Raja Rudra Pratap Deo of Bastar; Maharaja Bahadur Raghunath Saran Singh Deo of Sarguja; Seth Narsing Dass Mohta of Higanghat and Mr. R. Mitra.

"OUR DAY."

(12TH DECEMBER, 1917.)

It has been arranged that Donations and Contributions in aid of "Our Day" can be sent to the credit of the "Our Day Fund" to the Alliance Bank of Simla, the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, the Bank of Bombay, Bombay; and the Bank of Madras, Madras; as well as to any of the Branches of these Banks. Periodical lists of subscriptions which have been received will be published in the press.

The Honorary Treasurer of "Our Day" is Mr. W. J. Litster, Alliance Bank of Simla, Simla, and subscriptions will be received forthwith.

RECRUITING IN THE PUNJAB AND N. W. PROVINCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE Aug. 30.

The figures for the Punjab and North-Western Frontier Provinces so far received of the Inddian Defence Force, non-British section, amount to 548.

A press communique states that the grand total of recruits for the Indian Army registered in the Punjab during July was 15,894, comprising 13,825 combatants and 2,069 non-combatants.

COLLAPSE OF A WALL.

Another accident due to the excessive rains of the past week in Bombay occurred on Wednesday night at Warden Road, Mahaluxmi. The outer wall of a three-storied house belonging to one Rangildas Narbheram collapsed, but fortunately it fell outside, and the floors remaining intact, no one was buried under or injured.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Three attacks and three deaths from plague were reported in Bombay on Wednesday, Khetwadi registering an attack and a death, Byculla and Maratha Hospital each a death and Worli and Fort (Northern) each an attack. There were no cases of small-pox. There was an attack of cholera. The total mortality during the day was 100, as compared with 66 of the corresponding day of 1916 and 72 of 1915.

At the invitation of several leading Bengali and Mahomedan residents of Calcutta a conference was held on Wednesday evening to enquire into the causes of the present abnormal rise in price of dhotis and sarees. After some deliberation the conference came to the conclusion that it was not due to natural causes but was the result of speculation among certain cloth merchants and dealers. A committee was formed to devise means to bring down the prices within reasonable limits.

CHOWPATTY MARKET SITE.

DEBATE IN BOMBAY CORPORATION.

HINDU RELIGIOUS SUSCEPTIBILITIES.

A COMPROMISE ARRIVED AT.

At a meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday under the presidency of Mr. J. A. D. McBain, a long discussion took place on the question of a site for a market at Chowpatty. Eventually an amendment moved by the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla was carried, recommending the erection of a market at Chowpatty in two sections, one for vegetables and fruit and the other for fish and mutton, the fruit and vegetables section being on the northern side.

The Corporation resumed the adjourned discussion on the report of the Committee appointed by Corporation resolution dated the 8th February 1917, regarding a site for the location of the proposed market at Chowpatty. The Committee in the course of their report stated: "The feelings of the Hindu community would be injured and they would not be able to resort to the market if beef stalls are provided in it. The beef stalls would be particularly objectionable in this case as there is a temple in the neighbourhood. They therefore recommend that if it is decided to construct a market on this site, no beef stalls should be provided in it.

The Committee were of opinion that the site belonging to the City Improvement Trust to the north of the Municipal water main at the foot of the Malabar Hill, admeasuring about 4,378 square yards, should be selected for the erection of the proposed market.

DR. SUKHIA'S PROPOSITION.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved: That the report, dated the 25th June 1917 of the Committee appointed by Corporation resolution No. 7013 dated the 8th February 1917, regarding a site for the proposed market at Chowpatty, be approved and adopted and a copy be forwarded to the Commissioner for information and necessary action that as recommended by the Committee, sanction be given, in modification of Corporation resolution No. 971 dated the 8th May 1916 to the acquisition of the site belonging to the City Improvement Trust to the north of the Municipal water main at the foot of Malabar Hill, admeasuring about 4,378 square yards and shown on the plan received with the Commissioner's letter No. 34216, dated the 19th January 1917 at the rate of Rs. 15 per square yard, and that in reply to their letters the parties be informed of the orders passed.

MR. PETIT'S AMENDMENT.

To this, the following amendment had been moved by Mr. Jehangir B. Petit:

"That the report, dated the 25th June 1917, of the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 7013 dated the 8th February 1917 regarding a site for the proposed market at Chowpatty be *recorded*, and that the Commissioner be informed that the proposed market should be provided at the French Bridge site already approved of under Corporation Resolution No. 971 dated the 8th May 1916, and that in reply to their letters the parties be informed of the orders passed.

Dr. A. S. A. Gaya was in favour of the original proposition. He was of opinion that the objections to the Chowpatty site on the part of the Hindus, had been substantially met by the Committee recommending that no beef stalls should be provided in the market on this site.

RELIGIOUS OBJECTIONS TO CHOWPATTY SITE

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit said he had signed the Committee's report, but when he did that he did not realise the strength of the religious objections of his Hindu friends. It was not fair that a market which was more or less a nuisance should be foisted on the people at Chowpatty for the convenience of the people residing at Girgaum or Grant Road. If people of these localities wanted a market, that question might be considered on its own merits. But they should not allow the residents of Chowpatty to be inconvenienced for their sake. He thought that the question of having markets for these three localities should be decided on their own merits later on, and that for the present it would be well to merely record the Committee's report, and he moved an amendment accordingly.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy was in favour of the Chowpatty site.

SIR D. E. WACHA ON WASTE OF WORDS.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha said there was nobody in this hall who would not respect the religious sentiments of the people. On all questions which touched the religious sentiments of the people, members of this Corporation had dealt with them in a spirit of toleration. But the whole question was that they had for the last twenty-five years and more, been crying for a site for a market for the convenience of the residents of Chowpatty. The question was whether there was need for a market. If the need was there, they must have one, and they must select one of the two sites available. Here they were a local self-government body and they must deal with the question in a practical manner. At present they were screaming out for a larger measure not only of local self-government but of self-government in general. And what did they find here? Here they had been wrangling and wrangling over a petty question of the site for a market. They prided themselves on being a model Municipal body in India and yet if they could not decide such a petty question as the site for a market, without incessant wrangling, they would make themselves the laughing stock of the whole of India. A market was no nuisance at all. It had never been considered a nuisance in any part of the world. If it were a nuisance at all and if they had only two alternative sites for a market they must choose the lesser of the two evils. In any event he appealed to them to come to a definite decision in the matter that day.

CHOWPATTY SITE FAVOURED.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna thought the Chowpatty site was the better of the two sites, and he hoped Sir Dinshaw Wacha's appeal would be responded to.

Mr. M. A. Haveliwala was in favour of the Chowpatty site.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar asked the Corporation to accept Sir Dinshaw Petit's amendment. He said no such market should be allowed near a temple.

Mr. H. P. Mody said no objection had ever been raised to fish being exposed for sale in open baskets at Chowpatty and he therefore did not understand how any objection on religious grounds could be raised to selling fish in a market built on sanitary principles.

MR. NANAVATI'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. H. D. Nanavati moved as an amendment that the Committee's report be recorded, and that the Commissioner be requested to select a site other than the two under question.

The Hon. Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta seconded the amendment.

Mr. F. A. H. M. Vincent suggested that they might locate a fish market at French Bridge, and a meat and vegetable market in the vicinity of Grant Road, Girgaum and Tardeo, where there was need for one as the thousands of vegetable sellers in the streets showed. Mr. Vincent said they should consider the desirability of selecting a third site.

SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTULLA'S AMENDMENT.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla deprecated Mr. Vincent's suggestion as it would lead to further delay. The Improvement Trust naturally wanted the Corporation to decide whether or not it wanted the Chowpatty site. Let them buy the site whether they used it for a market or not. Land value was appreciating and Rs. 15 a square yard was a fair rate. Sir Ibrahim moved the following amendment:

"That the Committee's report be recorded: that the site be acquired from the Improvement Trust; that the Municipal Commissioner be instructed to prepare plans and estimates for erecting a market in two sections, one for vegetables and fruit and the other for fish and mutton, the fruit and vegetables section being on the northern side."

Mr. J. P. Orr said that he believed the French Bridge site was the better for all purposes. If this amendment were lost, Mr. Orr said he would vote for the Chowpatty site, as to postpone a decision would make the matter worse.

Sir Ibrahim's amendment was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned.

THE BORAHS AND THEIR HEAD PRIEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The letter appearing in your issue of to-day over the signature of "Khadim-e-Kom" has been the cause of great excitement in our community.

His presumptuous assertion that our Mulla Sahib does every thing through "Inspiration from God" is quite wrong and unpardonable as our Holy Koran clearly says that none but prophets are inspired by Him.

Even His, Holiness Ali, our prime spiritual leader, never pretended to have ever been inspired by Him.

I Hope Khadim-e-Kom will either withdraw his assertion or prove my statement to be false.—Yours, etc.

ZULFIKAR,

Bombay, 29th August, 1917.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the letter of "Kha 'dim-e-Kom" in your issue of to-day I must point out that neighther you nor your correspondent "Oars" tried to make out that this tom-tom about the visit of the High Priest to Poona was made by the High Priest himself. The High Priest is supposed never to care for such wordly and material pomp. What you wanted to make out was that this "Tom-Tom," as your correspondent puts it, was inspired by his 'Jo-hukam' satellites, and made much of by his self-constituted public organs for ulterior motives.

As for the rendering of accounts and your correspondent's assertion that the funds "simply and absolutely belong" to the person of the High Priest it must be said that this assertion is open to grave doubts, and is the bone of contention between the parties. Nobody can make such a sweeping assertion when the question hangs in the balance.

As for the divine inspiration, your correspondent needs to be reminded that this is the twentieth century, we are living in, and people will have none of this cant about divine inspiration. What we want is sober common sense and nothing else. Yours, etc.

"C. A. B."

Bombay, 29th August, 1917.

(Continued from column 6.)

such an extent that admissions to hospital rose by one-third.

Much extra work was again thrown upon the police in 1916 by the war, especially in connection with passports and foreigners. Government learn with pleasure that the burden has been well sustained. They desire particularly to acknowledge the willing and arduous service of the armed branch of L Division. Mr. Vincent's commendations of individual officers are noted. Mr. Vincent was in charge of the office of Commissioner practically throughout the year, and the Governor in Council desires to express his appreciation of the success that has attended his first year's administration of his important office.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

GOVERNMENT REVIEW OF ANNUAL REPORT.

NOTED INCREASE IN COGNIZABLE OFFENCES.

Reviewing the annual Police Report for the City of Bombay for the year 1916, Government in a resolution observe as follows:—

The total number of cognizable offences of all classes reported to the Bombay City Police in 1916 was 50,783, showing an increase of 7,097 cases, or over 16 per cent. on the figures of the previous year. The increase is attributed by the Commissioner of Police partly to the registration at police stations of all cases taken up by the Agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals under Act XI of 1890, and partly to an increase of prosecutions of hawkers and merchants for causing obstruction in the streets. It is observed that the number of petty cases taken up was greatly reduced in 1909 and 1910, as it was thought that the police might be more profitably employed than in prosecuting them. In 1909 the number of cognizable cases reported under class VI was 31,945 only. But such prosecutions have evidently been found to be necessary. Their numbers have gradually risen, until in 1916 they totalled 41,943.

COGNISABLE CASES.

The cognizable cases under the Penal Code reported during the year rose to 8,840, an increase of slightly over 5 per cent. Of those reported during the year or pending at its commencement, 8,359 Penal Code cases were classed as true, showing an increase of 198.

In 1915 and 1916 the rise in these figures has been very slight, which is a satisfactory sign. But it is noticeable that the numbers recorded ten years ago are now doubled. It is a safe conclusion that the increase is the result of better registration and of freer reporting of cases by the public and by police officers. The sanctioned strength of the police has been increased by one-third since 1906, and this fact by itself was sufficient to cause a large increase in the amount of crime coming to light. Since 1910, moreover, most of the police stations have been reorganized on a new model, with a strong registering and investigating staff, and these changes have inevitably led to increased registration. The percentage of conviction in Penal Code cases was 48.92, as compared with 46.49 in 1915. Of the total of persons arrested in all classes of cases 94.87 were convicted, as against 94.98 in 1915. These are satisfactory proportions. Three police stations were opened on the new system towards the close of the year. The rapid increase of population in the northern half of the Island will, as the Commissioner of Police remarks, make some strengthening of the force in that region necessary in the near future. The Alexandra Dock police, to which the Commissioner refers as inadequate, is about to be reinforced.

STREET ACCIDENTS.

The sections of the report dealing with motor vehicles and street accidents are of special interest. 1,037 motor cars were registered in Bombay, as compared with 733 in 1915. There were 684 motor vehicle accidents, of which 33, including 2 doubtful cases, proved fatal. Omitting the two doubtful cases, 25 of these were due to the fault of the pedestrian, and in 16 the victims were children. Energetic action has been taken in several directions to put a stop to reckless driving of motor vehicles. But the above figures show that reckless motor driving is responsible for only a small proportion of fatal accidents. In proportion to the numbers of vehicles, accidents caused by other conveyances are increasing more rapidly than accidents caused by motor cars. The Commissioner has been able to show that the proportion of fatal street accidents of all kinds per 1,00,000 of population is not greater in Bombay than in other large cities in the world. The comparison is reassuring on the whole. Conveyances are perhaps less numerous in Bombay than in an European town of equal population. But this difference is more than balanced by the lack of alertness on the part of foot-passengers in Bombay, accustomed as they are in large part to a country life. The fact that the number of victims of motor accidents in Bombay is not greater than in western cities, where foot-passengers are more experienced and more alert, testifies to the strict control which the police maintain over drivers. At the same time the Governor in Council desires that no effort should be spared to minimize the risk of accidents, and he trusts that the Commissioner will continue to devote special attention to this branch of his work.

C. I. D.

The report describes many interesting phases of police activity and organisation. The Criminal Investigation Department showed its detective ability in a number of important cases. The headquarters training school for constables, which is conducted on peculiarly economical lines, declined slightly in numbers. A police boys' brigade, composed of the sons of constables or of their near relatives, was formed with a view to providing an additional recruiting ground for constables. A co-operative credit society was inaugurated for members of the mounted police, and can have none but the best effect on the morale of that branch of the force.

Government note the Commissioner's remark that it is becoming imposable, with the present rates of pay, to attract the class of man required for the constabulary. The present is not a convenient time for incurring large expenditure, but any proposals which the Commissioner may have to make on the subject will receive attentive consideration. It is regrettable that the health of the force should have declined to

(Continued in column 5.)

LLOYDS'
Motor Car
Insurance Policy
Provides indemnities against
FIRE | FIRE
ACCIDENTS | EXPLOSIONS
THEFTS | THIRD PARTY CLAIMS.
Claims Settled
Promptly and Generously.
Prospectus on application to the
Bombay Motor Car
COMPANY, LIMITED.
11, Elphinstone Circle | BOMBAY. | Apollo Bunder

DR. V. G. MANTRI, D.D.S.
(America.)
DENTAL SURGEON.
275-277, Hornby Road, Fort,
Opp. Lawrence & Mayo.

F. S. DIN & Co.
DEALERS IN
WASHING SODA PURE
SULPHURIC ACID PURE
NITRIC ACID PURE
MURIATIC ACID (HYDROCHLORIC ACID)
BATTERY ACID (FOR MOTORCARS AND ELECTRIC).
Merchants and Contractors.
Sitaram Building K. Block,
BOMBAY.

INSURE
AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS, BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT, AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, LIFTS AND PLATE GLASS WITH THE.
GENERAL Accident Fire & Life ASSURANCE
CORPORATION, LTD.
(Incorporated in Great Britain.)
12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.
MANAGER FOR INDIA—G. M. ROSE.

JEWEL EMPORIUM
where most up-to-date ways are used in the manufacturing of JEWELLERY of all sorts. . . .
Gems set and unset available at wholesale prices.
WE SPECIALIZE IN DIAMONDS AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES.
CHHAGANLAL MANSUKHLAL & Co.,
KALBADEVI ROAD, Opposite New Cloth Market.
Telephone No. 507.

H. I. DIXON & CO., LTD.
DIXON'S ENGINEERING WORKS,
Mazagon Road, Bombay
ESTABLISHED 1886.
ON GOVERNMENT LIST.
Constructional and General Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths and Plumbers, Ship Repairers.
JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers,
17-18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Telegrams: NOXID, Bombay. Works Telephone: No. 2154.
Reg. Office Tel. No. 786.

Accounts of over 800 firms successfully represented by
INCOME TAX SPECIALISTS.
NAGINDAS AND MANEKLAL
F. L. A. A.; (London); F. Inc.; C. A.
21, CHURCH GATE STREET,
Telephone 2560.

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA.
GEMS of All sorts. JEWELLERY of Indian & Parisian make.
Record Low Prices
M. Nagersheth Sons
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS.
25, Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PESTONJI DORABJI MISTRY, the Transferee of the Mortgage under a Deed of Transfer dated the 13th day of April, 1917, has contracted to assign and transfer to our client Mr. Balkrishna Keroba Mantri the undermentioned Leasehold property known as Zaoba's or Ranbill Oart near Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay. Any person or persons having any right, title, interest claim or demand to in or upon the said property by way of sale, gift, trust, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and to the Lessors of the said leasehold property and to the Assessor and Collector of Assessment of the Bombay Municipality within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the Assignment will be completed after the expiration of the said period without regard to any such claim or claims which will thereafter be considered as waived and void.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground situate in the Oart known as Zaobas or Ranbill Oart near Girgam or Breach Candy Road on the North-side of Zaobas Wadi in the City of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and ninety-six Square Yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less being portion of a large piece of land belonging in the Lessors registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1, New No. 1, Old Survey No. 419 and New Survey No. 280 and which said demised piece of land is assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 4354 and Street No. 52 and which said piece of land is bounded that is to say on or towards the East by the house of Vishnoo Bhawoo Sett Baratake and on or towards the West by the property of the heirs of Morarji Khimji on or towards the North by the Oart belonging to Varjivandas Madhavdas and on or towards the South by the passage of the Oart Zaoba Wadi and all the said premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the late Vicaji Dadabhoy Mehta and now in that of the tenants of the Mortgagors.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
Dated this 30th day of August, 1917.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, August 31, 1917.

INDIAN FACTORY WORKERS.

The latest annual reports of the working of factories in two provinces, —Madras and the Punjab,—just published throw instructive light on the condition of factory workers and the progress of industrial development. In Madras manufacturing industries seem to be on the increase, the number of factories subject to the control of the Indian Factories Act having risen from 417 in 1915 to 460 in 1916. No new industries, however, were started. In the Punjab the number of factories declined to 184 as against 187 in the previous year, in spite of the impetus afforded to Swadeshi enterprise on account of the high prices of imported articles and the encouragement given to factories to supply clothing and war materials to the army. The daily average of employees in the Punjab factories was 32,000, showing an increase of 2,000 over the previous year's figures. In Madras the number of employees was 91,415 as against 84,419 in the previous year. According to the Chief Inspector of Factories in the latter province, the industrial development failed to attract labour from agriculture. And this was evidenced by the fact that "difficulty was experienced in some of the larger factories in obtaining the necessary amount of labour to work them up to their full capacity, and that in others, at the time of planting and harvesting, a large number of labourers refused an offer of employment, unless their demand for advances was complied with."

This affords considerable food for thought to those interested in the material prosperity of the country. For one thing it shows that the wages commanded by the labourer in the fields, if not satisfactory or ample are at least so adequate as to attach the agriculturists to the land, and that, therefore, the objection raised by some persons against the stoppage of emigration does not stand good. It is also evident that, in spite of the higher rate of wages offered by the factory owners, the agriculturist prefers to remain on his fields, and he does so, not merely because the work in the fields is less exacting than in the factories, but also because the environments in which he works and *lives* in contact with nature are far more congenial than are to be expected in our industrial cities. And it is all to the good that the agriculturist should display such pronounced attachment to his farm. India, it cannot be too often emphasised, is and must remain paramountly an agricultural country and it will be an evil day for the country if the industrial development of the country is secured at the sacrifice of her agricultural prosperity. While, however, it is not desirable, in the general interests of the country, that industrialism should, by better wages or, rather by seductive inducements, attract so many people from the fields as to hamper normal agricultural activity, it is essential that no efforts should be spared, on the part both of Government and those interested in the practice of agriculture, to see that that practice is developed intensively as well as extensively. Nor is it to be supposed that the progress of industrialism is to be unduly restricted. All that is necessary, however, is that that progress should be so directed as to provide work for the non-agricultural population and the surplus agricultural population, if any.

The almost pathetic attachment of the agriculturist to his ancestral land and pursuit and the consequent aversion he feels towards the environments of a factory life provide an additional reason, apart from considerations of mere humanity and of his efficiency as an industrial worker, why his life, his health and his welfare should be constantly and carefully safeguarded when circumstances force him to become a mill "hand." Nor is that all. The increasing extent to which women and children are being employed in factories in India makes it even more essential that the purpose to subserve which, the Indian Factories Act was passed, should never be lost sight of. In Madras, the striking feature of the working of factories is the large increase in the number of women and children employed, the number of women and girls especially having doubled during the last four years. In the Punjab the condition of women and children in factories is reported to be very unsatisfactory. "The profits, of illegal working," the Chief Inspector writes, "are so large compared with any possible fine that may be inflicted, that I believe occupiers and managers deliberately take the risk of prosecution rather than work reasonable hours." The number of accidents in factories again give an additional clue regarding the extent to which the interests of the workers are safeguarded or neglected. The Madras Government comment that the increase in the number of accidents during the year under report was "very marked," there being fifteen fatal accidents,—a record figure for the province,—as against five in the previous year. In the Punjab though there was comparatively a decline, the number was still considerable. And in this connection the remarks of the Chief Inspector are noteworthy. He writes:

"I am doing my best to bring home to factory owners their responsibility for any accidents which may occur as a result of their neglect to fence or guard dangerous machinery, by applying to the Courts for compensation for the injured persons in accordance with section 545 of the Criminal Procedure Code. I believe that the number of preventible accidents would be greatly reduced if a simple Employers' Liability Act were in force in India—a view which was emphasised by the Director of Industries."

The legislation which the Inspector suggests, is, as we have often pointed out, not merely desirable but long overdue. And it is difficult to understand why the Government of the Punjab should think that "in the present state of industrial development of the Punjab an Employers' Liability Act is hardly necessary." The object of the suggested Act will be to secure the safety of the worker and compensation to him for loss of limb and for disability resulting from an accident that may be proved to be due to neglect of the employer. Justice as well as humanity requires that this end should not be subordinated to the consideration of a check, if any, to industrial enterprise.

WAR AND FINANCE.

We commented yesterday on the present financial situation and the difficult task of those who are responsible for the safe steering of the finances of the State, without serious dislocation of trades and industries. Some of the salient points emphasised by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons on July 17th last may be referred to in this connection. They are so pertinent that we make no apology for reproducing some extracts at length. Mr. Bonar Law gave a clear warning to the House, and to the public outside the House, that no one should "imagine for a moment that the country could go on spending money at the rate at which it was being spent on the war without serious disadvantage to the country." He proceeded to emphasise this warning in the following passage:

I do not hesitate to say that when the war is over the position will be such as will require all the skill and ability which the Government then in power and the House can exercise *to prevent a serious situation from arising*, even after we have won a victory in the terrible struggle in which we are now engaged."

This warning was necessary. It is pregnant with a significance which only those administering State finance under many difficulties of no ordinary character can fully comprehend. The one essential principle on which he laid the greatest stress was, that *the credit of the country must be maintained.* This is the principle which every sound and sagacious Finance Minister has firmly to bear in mind. Loans, taxation, currency, and all other kindred fiscal problems of practical utility have to be considered in their close relation to each other. These, again, act and react on a country's trades and industries. It is only when such important problems as have to be daily solved are carefully taken into consideration that the financial credit of a state can be maintained unimpaired. It is this broad policy which must regulate all other fiscal operations in detail. When the operations are put into train very few understand their true significance, and the policy underlying it. No wonder that a variety of men, with a variety of views, try to criticise those operations, when a true knowledge of the policy on which they are based is thoroughly acquired. That criticism is ignorant which is founded on a want of the fundamental essential. In India, with her extremely limited financial resources, it becomes the more incumbent on the Finance Minister to keep up the credit of the country under the existing conditions which are of such a trying nature. He, too, has to work on a policy, his own, and that dictated by the Home Government. The various ordinances and legislative measures imposed for some months past are the consequences of that policy. They are imperative for the purpose of maintaining the financial credit of India.

In explaining this policy of credit to the House, Mr. Bonar Law pointed out that; the credit "was largely due to two things,—first, to the willingness with which all classes had submitted to taxation in a way that would have been utterly impossible but for the war, and, on the other hand, to the readiness with which they had lent the money to the State." Here, in India, also, be it said to the credit of her people, the new taxes and the loans have been cheerfully paid and subscribed. This cheerfulness alone goes a great way to help the Finance Minister who thus is able to maintain the financial credit of India. But there is a microscopic minority which somehow has failed to realise this fact, or having realised it, is needlessly pressing criticism which under present circumstances is deplorable. As we observed in our previous article, all financial measures now in operation, are pure makeshifts demanded by the exigencies of the war. They can never find permanence. Mr. Bonar Law made another very pregnant observation which is important for Indian critics to bear in mind:

"There can be no manner of doubt that the great bulk of the people in this country have failed to realise the intimate relation between the loan raising and the enormous expenditure the war has involved. It is not to be expected that those actually engaged in fighting should stop to count the cost, for that is none of their business, but the ordinary citizen should be at least beginning to learn in various ways that the conditions surrounding the life he has hitherto led are changing, and that *when the war comes to an end the world we shall enter upon*, those of us who survive, *will be altogether different* from the one we were driven out of at the beginning of August 1914."

This observation needs to be hammered into our minds at this juncture.

Mr. Bonar Law, in the same speech, highly praised the London banks for the loyal spirit in which they have helped the British Government and carried on for themselves a profitable business in their ordinary channels. "They succeeded in raising credit to enable the Government to start the war, and have continued to raise it ever since. How did they contrive to do that? *By the most skilful system of finance the world has ever seen.*" That is exactly what we stated with amplitude yesterday. There is no better and sounder system of finance than that practised by the great English banks and bankers and by the British Treasury.

"The basis of all banking credit is confidence in the ability of the nation behind the banks to make good its promises to pay. On that faith the whole fabric of banking credit rests, and because it is perfect here the banks were able to discount bills of the Government and to buy Exchequer bonds, or to participate in direct advances through the Bank of England, so that every facility should be given to the prosecution of the war. . . For one of the greatest principles underlying British and all sound banking usages is that the means the banker controls should always be within his reach, in large measure liquid. That is to say, banks, while employing the cash and credits at their disposal in buying bills, etc., must see to it they do not lock up permanently in one direction, or in an unrealisable form, an inconveniently large portion of their assets."

This is the most remarkable proof of the British banking system which, since the war commenced, has been in accord with the British Treasury. And with this co-ordination and co-operation the magnificent fabric of British credit has all through been so successfully maintained. Rightly, in conclusion, did Mr. Bonar Law declare to the House, that the system is "elastic, and its elasticity has not only enabled it to finance the Government and the private citizen, but *to maintain the credit of England all over*, in spite of the heavier demands upon it than any country ever encountered." Altogether, Mr. Bonar Law's speech was not only illuminating but exceedingly educative. And it is owing to its immense educative character, that we have thought it desirable to expatiate on it at the length that we have.

Notes of the Day.

President Wilson's Fine Note.

It is well that the first reply to the Pope's peace proposals, or the first that has been published, should have come from the last of the great powers to enter the lists against German aggression, barbarism, intrigue and double dealing; and that it should be worded in terms of uncompromising directness and plain-speaking which, unhappily, are not often to be found in diplomatic documents. President Wilson's Note possesses all the features in which his old notes of the days of neutralism were lacking and forms a refreshing contrast to those supine documents. The origin of the war and Germany's part in deliberately provoking it for the meanest and most immoral ends have seldom been more pithily or more directly phrased than in the opening paragraph of the extract from the despatch telegraphed by Reuter. Every crime committed by the German Government and the whole odious story of its long laid plan to exploit every expedient, regardless of law or mercy, in its design of world domination are splendidly summed up in a few sentences which deserve to find a place among the great documents of the world's history. Finally President Wilson differentiates between the power which has been guilty of all this as being, not the German people but the "ruthless master of the German people," and finely adds that it is the business of the Allies to see that that rest of the world is no longer left to its handling.

The True Test of Peace.

Those responsible for the Pope's proposals should have had a *mauvais quart d'heure* in reading and digesting that part of the President's despatch in which he points out with pitiless logic that to deal with Germany in the manner proposed by the Pope would be merely to recuperate Germany and lay the foundations for another period of a world in arms,—the creation of a permanent hostile combination of nations against the German people and the abandonment of the new-born Russia to certain counter-revolution provoked by German intrigue. It cannot be believed that a single neutral will be found to disagree with. President Wilson's definition of the test of a true peace which must be based upon the faith of all the peoples involved and could never be founded on the word and ambitions of an intriguing government, whose word cannot be taken as a guarantee of anything that is to endure. The Allies of the United States of America, at least, will be at one in endorsing the President's solemn assertion that without the guarantee that whatever peace is decided upon is explicitly supported by the will of the German peoples themselves, as well as of the other peoples involved, treaties, agreements and covenants would be valueless. First, the German people must assert themselves and show that they are the masters and that the treaties are with them and not with the ruthless power that has hitherto ruled them and treated solemn covenants as mere scraps of paper.

Greece and the Allies.

M. Venezelos is steadily gaining in strength. The Greek Chamber, as Reuter informed us yesterday, has voted confidence in his Government. That, however, is not all. The Chamber has also proclaimed the sacredness of international agreements including the Greeco-Serbian alliance, which the treacherous "Tino" violated. It has even gone further and expressed the conviction that the whole nation is ready to make all sacrifices in order to participate with the Allies in the struggle for liberty and to re-establish national honour. All this is very good. But it would redound more to the honour of Greece if she protested a little less about her adherence to international obligation and her readiness to make all sacrifices and, realising that the war is actually going on, took an immediate and active part in it.

Mr. Montagu Wants to Know.

It is stated that Mr. Montagu has telegraphed to India for a full despatch by mail on the circumstances of Mrs. Besant's case. This is quite in keeping with the new angle of vision which Mr. Montagu has brought to bear on the task of directing Indian affairs and it may, we hope, be taken as an earnest of the ultimate decision to rescind the action of the Madras Government. Apart from this, however, there is one aspect of the matter which needs some emphasis. The initiative which Mr. Montagu has taken may or may not mean much. But it serves to afford a significant commentary on the dangerous extent to which Mr. Chamberlain carried his "trust the man on the spot" policy. It was on June 16 last that the Madras Government interned Mrs. Besant and her colleagues. Mr. Chamberlain did not resign office till about a month after that date and though in the meanwhile the whole country was stirred to its very depths, he was content with the perfunctory cables of the Madras Government. It is gratifying that Mr. Montagu at least wants to know what justification the "men on the spot" can advance for their actions.

Commissions for Indians.

In view of the statement made sometime ago that "the Secretary of State and the Government of India are discussing the general conditions under which Indians should in future be eligible for commissions," the resolution which Khan Bahadur Mian Mahomed Shafi intends to move at the ensuing session of the Imperial Legislative Council is of peculiar interest. His resolution recommends to H. E. the Governor-General in Council that "the commissioned ranks in the Indian army be thrown open to Indians and the persons selected for appointment to such ranks be given the same training as is received by the British officers in the Indian army." Having regard to the fact that the Indian authorities have hitherto deferred their statement, it would seem that in allowing the resolution to stand on the agenda, the Government of India have made up their mind to make some sort of statement on the subject. In this connection it is interesting to recall here that in March 1915, Mr. Shafi moved a resolution regarding the admission of India into the Imperial Conference. In accepting the resolution, it was stated on behalf of the Government of India that the Imperial Government had agreed to the proposal involved in the resolution and that the earliest opportunity would be taken to give effect to the resolution. We may expect, therefore, some sort of similar action on the part of the Indian Government in regard to the present resolution about the army commissions.

A Mysterious Proceeding.

The Hon. Mr. Bhupendranath Basu is reported to have said at the Bombay Presidency Association last night that it was not advisable for the Congress deputation to go to England in view of the coming visit of Mr. Montagu. It is rather difficult to see the point of this observation. The Congress adopted a resolution at its last session at Lucknow directing the All-India Congress Committee in consultation with the Council of the All-India Moslem League to send a deputation to England as early as possible. In accordance with this resolution when the All-India Committee and the Council of the Moslem League met in Calcutta about April this year, it was resolved to send a deputation to England at once and members were nominated for the purpose. The country was soon afterwards surprised by the news that Sir William Wedderburn had called on Mr. Basu to postpone the deputation pending the return of Sir S. P. Sinha, who was just then in London in connection with the Imperial War Conference. What happened between the date of the joint meeting and the receipt of the cablegram, to affect the decision of the former, the country has not hitherto been made aware. The result, however, was that the deputation which ought to have been in England long before this never went. On the top of all this, Mr. Basu now comes and speaks of the advisability of postponing the deputation until after or just before Mr. Montagu returns to England. Hitherto the public have been treated with scant courtesy in regard to Mr. Basu's manoeuvres with his friends in England and there is a feeling that Sir William Wedderburn and particularly the Calcutta leaders owe it to the country to clear up the mystery of this proceeding for which they have taken the responsibility.

The Health of the City.

The persistence of plague in Bombay at this fag-end of the "plague season" so-called is unfortunate, though the circumstances need not occasion alarm. Last week the epidemic registered 36 attacks and 31 deaths, being 9 attacks and 14 deaths more than in the previous week. In the corresponding week of last year there were only 11 deaths and the mean of the corresponding weeks of the past quinquennium was 12. It must be stated, however, that four of last week's cases were imported ones. The general death-rate last week declined from 34.61 to 33.55 and the total mortality from 632, which is, no doubt, somewhat reassuring in view of the high plague mortality and as we shall find, the high mortality from diseases of the respiratory system recorded last week. The deaths from the principal diseases were reported as follows:—Smallpox 1, phthisis 32, other diseases of the respiratory system 196 enteric 4, malaria 1, diarrtoea 36 dysentry 15, debitily 65, old age 37 and diseases of the nervous system 37. There were 449 live births during the week, in addition to 42 still-births and 9 premature births.

DR. WILSON'S REPLY TO POPE'S PEACE NOTE.

BRITISH SUCCESS NEAR GOUZEACOURT.

ITALIAN ADVANCE EAST OF GORIZIA.

Dr. WILSON'S REPLY TO THE POPE.

GERMANY "BAULKED BUT NOT DEFEATED."

ENEMY OF FOUR-FIFTHS OF THE WORLD.

FUTILITY OF POPE'S NOTE.

PEACE MUST BE MADE WITH GERMAN PEOPLE.

RULERS NOT TO BE TRUSTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 30.

President Wilson says *inter alia* in reply to the Pope's Note:—

The object of this war is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and actual power of the vast military establishment controlled by an irresponsible Government which having secretly planned to dominate the world proceeded to carry out the plan regardless of either the sacred obligations and treaties or the long-established practices and long-cherished principles of international action and honour, which chose its own time for the war, delivered its blow fiercely and suddenly, stopped at no barrier either of law or of mercy, swept the whole continent within a tide of blood, not the blood of soldiers only but of innocent women and children and helpless poor, and now stands baulked but not defeated, the enemy of four-fifths of the world. This power is not the German people. It is the ruthless master of the German people and it is our business to see that the history of the rest of the world is no longer left to its handling.

WHAT IF POPE'S PROPOSALS ARE GIVEN EFFECT TO.

To deal with the German Government in the manner the Pope proposes would involve recuperation of its strength, would necessitate the creation of a permanent hostile combination of nations against the German people, who are its instruments and would result in abandoning the new-born Russia to intrigue, manifold and subtle interference and certain counter-revolution which would be attempted by all the malign influences to which the German Government has lately accustomed the world.

TEST OF PEACE.

Can peace be based upon the restitution of power of the German Government or upon its word of honour in a treaty? The test of every plan of peace is this. Is it based upon the faith of all the peoples involved or merely on the word and ambitions of an intriguing Government on the one hand and a group of free peoples on the other? We believe that the intolerable wrongs done in this war by the furious and brutal power of the German Government ought to be repaired but not at the expense of the sovereignty of any people, rather in vindication of the sovereignty of peoples both weak and strong.

HOW PEACE CAN BE RESTORED.

Punitive damages, dismemberment of Empires and establishment of selfish exclusive economic leagues we deem to be inexpedient and ultimately worse than futile and no proper basis for peace of any kind, least of all for enduring peace. The latter must be based on justice, fairness and the common rights of mankind. We cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure unless it is explicitly supported by such conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German people themselves as the other peoples of the world would be justified in accepting. Without such guarantees, treaties of settlement, agreements for disarmament, covenants for establishing arbitration instead of force, territorial adjustments and reconstitutions of small nations if made with the German Government, no man and no nation could now depend upon. We must await some new evidence of the purposes of the great people of the Central Empires. God grant, it may be given soon in such a way as to restore the confidence of all peoples everywhere in the faith of nations and the possibility of a covenanted peace.

AMERICAN PRESS APPROVE REJECTION OF POPE'S NOTE.

PEACE TO BE NEGOTIATED WITH GERMAN PEOPLE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 30.

Newspapers heartily approve President Wilson's rejection of the Pope's peace proposal and emphasise that peace can only be negotiated with the representatives of the German people.

FAVOURABLE BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S INDIGNATION WELCOMED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., Aug. 30.

All newspapers in their editorial articles refer favourably to President Wilson's Note. The "Daily Telegraph" says, it is a reminder that our task is not nearly ended and welcomes Dr. Wilson's indignation against the monstrous character of warfare loosened upon mankind. The Note comes like an invigorating wind blowing away cobwebs which the dupes of pacificism are spinning around things.

The "Morning Post" says, it is the only answer which those who are not ready to capitulate to Germany could give It is an inestimable service to the Allies to find after three years of unspeakable strain such strong, clearsighted leadership.

The "Daily Mail" says, the reply has the spirit and point of view that the world has expected in all Dr. Wilson's war utterances.

"The Times" says, Dr. Wilson has replied as all Allied statesmen must. Dr. Wilson acknowledges the purity and sincerity of the Pope's motives, but the Allies cannot accept the proposed path to peace because it does not lead where the Popo believes it leads.

The "Daily Express," commenting on Dr. Wilson's Note, says, there is no doubt of America's war aim. She entered the comflict to destroy militarism and will not sheathe the sword till the world is free from Hohenzollern blight.

The "Daily Chronicle" draws attention to the peculiar value of America's pronouncements because America is not fettered by alliances. The reply, the paper says, is an impassioned refusal to treat for peace on the basis of *status quo ante* with the present German Government. It is a resounding proclamation of reality of right and reality of wrong, and an impossibility, of reconciling them by sweet words.

The "Daily News" says, it is a paramount appeal to the people of Germany to repudiate the evil system which enslaves them. The acceptance of the Popeis plan would be the triumph of reaction.

SENATE APPROVES NOTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., Aug. 30.

The Senate has warmly approved Dr. Wilson's reply to the Pope.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS.

NEAR GOUZEACOURT AND HULLUCH.

A STRONG POINT NEAR LANGEMARCK CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 30.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué this afternoon reports successful raids north-east of Gouzeaucourt and south-west of Hulluch. We captured a strong point which had held out before our new line south-east of Langemarck.

STORMY WEATHER ON BRITISH FRONT.

ATTACK EAST OF OOSTTAVERNE REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Aug. 30.

Field-Marshal Haig to-night reports stormy weather. We drove off a bombing attack east of Oosttaverne.

FRENCH CAPTURES IN FIGHT FOR BEAUMONT.

1470 PRISONERS INCLUDING 37 OFFICERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 30.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—We have captured 1,470 unwounded prisoners, including thirty-seven officers, in the region of Beaumont since the 26th instant.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY ON FRENCH FRONT.

RECIPROCAL IN HURTEBISE MONUMENT REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Aug. 30.

Last night's French communiqué reported that the artillery had been reciprocally very active in the region of the Hurtebise Monument and on both sides of the Meuse.

ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

PROGRESS EAST OF GORIZIA.

1000 PRISONERS CAPTURED

AIR RAIDS ON ENEMY BATTERIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 30.

A wireless Italian communiqué says:—Having overcome the enemy rearguards on the Bainsizza Plateau we are attacking a powerful line and the enemy is defending desperately. We have made progress on the heights east of Gorizia. We took a thousand prisoners yesterday.

Two hundred and forty-six aeroplanes participated in the battle and a squadron of forty dropped 7,000 kilogrammes of projectiles on the batteries in the Panovizza Wood.

ANGLO-ITALIAN DOMINATION OF GULF OF TRIESTE.

IMPORTANT ENEMY RAILWAYS WRECKED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

ROME, Aug. 29.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 30.

Correspondents emphasise that British and Italian monitors dominate the Gulf of Trieste and have wrecked the railways to Nabrisina Prosecco and Comeno which are indispensable for the enemy's transport of reinforcements and supplies. The monitors are now shelling near Hermada.

SHIPPING POLICY AFTER WAR.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF SHIPOWNERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., Aug. 30.

An influential committee of shipowners has issued a report regarding the shipping policy after the war. It declares, *inter alia*, that state control of shipping after the war must cease, all shipping laws should be made uniform throughout the Empire, and urges the freedom of all ports, state assistance in opening new markets and re-establishing services stopped during the war. It also says that the revenue from the Suez Canal should be applied to the development of trade through the Canal and that important Empire ports should be developed by state aid.

FIRST STANDARDIZED SHIP.

TRIAL SAID TO BE AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Aug. 30.

The first of the standardized ships designed quickly to replace the ships submarined has completed her final tests. The trial was carried out in rough weather and was an unqualified success. The vessel, comprising standardised hull, machinery and engines was constructed in five months. The programme includes four classes ranging from three thousand to eight thousand tons dead-weight capacity.

All the principal shipbuilders are busily engaged on the construction of standardized ships. Special attention is being paid to speed.

NATIONAL PARTY TO PROMOTE REFORM.

MANIFESTO IN FAVOUR OF CONSTRUCTIVE POLICY ISSUED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., Aug. 30.

Twenty-seven peers, Members of the House of Commons and others, including Lords Ampthill, Montagu, Ebury and Stafford, and Members of the Commons, Mr. Burgoyne, Sir Richard Cooper and Admiral Markham, have seceded from the Unionist Party and formed a National party to promote reform, union and defence. They have issued a manifesto in favour of a constructive policy founded on democratic basis, unity of the Empire in council and defence, mutual reciprocal aid in the development of the Empire's resources and victorious conclusion of the war.

FIGHTING ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

ATTACKS ON OCNA AND LOVEIA.

RETREAT NEAR MUNTCHELIU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Aug. 30.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says:—

Stubborn enemy attacks in the direction of Ocna and north-east of Soveia resulted in varying success.

In the direction of Focsani, the enemy attacked near Muntcheliu. One of our divisions did not show the necessary resistance and abandoned its positions and fled in disorder.

The enemy continued to advance the whole day and penetrated our positions in the region of Varnitza.

ADMIRABLE CAPACITY OF ROUMANIANS.

ENORMOUS GERMAN LOSSES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., Aug. 30.

"The Times" correspondent with the Roumanian army, in a despatch dated the 23rd instant says the warlike capacity of the first and second armies has excited the admiration of all foreign officers present. At one point the Roumanians counter-attacked fourteen times, and at another, after a counter-attack, 2,500 German corpses were counted. It is confirmed that German losses were incomparably heavier than those of the Roumanians which were severe.

The Germans attacked, and continue to do so, in compact masses like at the battle of the Yser. A number of German divisions have been withdrawn while the Roumanians have not been moved during the whole infernal fortnight.

Young Roumanian officers only a month from school have evinced indomitable bravery. The spirit of the troops is most praiseworthy and is reflected in the civil population.

The obstinacy of German onslaughts against Moldavia is due to the desire to occupy the whole of Roumania and treat it like Poland.

AWARDS FOR GALLANTRY.

V.C. FOR THE SKIPPER OF A DRIFTER

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 30.

The "London Gazette" publishes a number of awards of decorations and medals in respect of the action in the Otranto Straits on May 15th when three Austrian cruisers attacked British drifters. The list includes the award of the Victoria Cross to the skipper, Joseph Watt, Naval Reserve, for most conspicuous gallantry. When hailed by the Austrian cruisers at about a hundred yards range and ordered to stop and abandon his drifter Watt ordered full speed ahead and called upon the crew to give three cheers and fight to the finish. The cruiser then engaged the drifter and disabled her gun after one round. The guns crew stuck to the gun endeavouring to make it work under heavy fire all the time.

PRICE OF A QUARTERN LOAF.

TO BE 9D. AFTER SEPTEMBER 17TH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Aug. 30.

The Press Bureau states that a quartern loaf will be ninepence after September 17.

SELECTION OF CONSCRIPTION TRIBUNALS.

SIR W. LAURIER JOINS BOARD OF SELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

OTTAWA, Aug. 30.
Recd. 8-25 p.m., Aug. 30.

In the Dominion House of Commons Sir Robert Borden asked Sir W. Laurier to join in the appointment of a board of selection to select conscription tribunals. Sir W. Laurier replied that, although he personally officially opposed the principle of the measure, on which his own party were united, he would accept as the Bill was now law and it behoved every loyal subject to see its provisions carried out.

MOSCOW CONFERENCE.

COOPERATION FROM DELEGATES ASSURED.

HOPE OF A FEDERATIVE REPUBLIC.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MOSCOW, Aug. 29.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Aug. 30.

At the Conference M. Frolaff representing the Engineers' Alliance emphasised, that complete disorganisation of the transport might have terrible consequences. The armies might turn on Russia and commit excesses. He pointed out that the disorganisation was largely due to the extreme demands of transport workers.

The representatives of Ukraine and West Russia declared that the people of those parts of the country were ready for any sacrifice for the country

The representative of Letts declared that Courland would never belong to Germany.

The delegate of the General Mussulman Alliance declared that all the Mussulmans in Russia fully supported the Government.

The veteran revolutionary, Prince Kropotkin expressed the hope that Russia would be proclaimed a federative Republic. (Prolonged cheering).

M. KERENSKY'S CLOSING SPEECH.

COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARY ATTEMPTS NOT TO BE TOLERATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.
Recd. 5 p.m., Aug. 30.

At the Moscow Conference representatives of agrarian organisations and banks evoked great indignation by declaring that the Committees of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates had disorganised industry and openly criticising the revolutionary movement.

A leading Moscow manufacturer said merchants were not opposed to control so long as it was reasonable and national.

M. Kerensky, in a closing speech, summed up the views expressed at the Conference as manifesting a desire to arrive at an agreement with the Provisional Government. He emphasised that the Provisional Government would not suffer counter-revolutionary attempts.

The speech was continuously applauded.

FAILURE OF INTER-ALLIED SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

DECISION TO HOLD ANOTHER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 30.
Recd. 12-20 p.m., Aug. 30.

The Inter-Allied Socialist and Labour Conference has concluded. Nothing was accomplished owing to the absence of unanimity in regard to the reports presented. It was decided to hold another Allied conference in preparation for the Stockholm Conference.

SUBMARINE SINKINGS.

BRITISH RETURNS FOR THE WEEK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 30.

The Admiralty says:—During the week 2,629 merchantmen arrived at ports in the United Kingdom and 2,680 left. Eighteen over and five under sixteen-hundred tons were sunk. Six were unsuccessfully attacked.

RECORD OF LOSSES.

The following table shows the losses for each week since the returns were issued.

Week ended	Arrivals.	Sailings.	SUNK. Over 1,600 tons.	SUNK. Under 1,600 tons.	Fishing vessels.	Unsuccessful attacks
Feb. 25	2280	2261	25	6	4	12
Mar. 4	2528	2477	14	9	3	12
,, 11	1985	1959	25	4	3	16
,, 18	2528	2554	16	8	21	19
,, 25	2214	2433	15	7	10	15
April 1	2281	2399	18	13	6	17
,, 8	2406	2347	17	2	6	14
,, 13	2379	2331	19	9	12	15
,, 22	2585	2621	40	15	9	27
,, 29	2716	2680	38	13	8	24
May 6	2374	2409	24	22	—	—
,, 13	2569	2632	18	5	3	19
,, 20	2664	2759	18	9	3	9
,, 27	2718	2283	18	1	2	17
June 3	2693	2442	15	3	5	17
,, 10	2767	2822	22	10	3	23
,, 17	2497	2993	27	5	6	31
,, 24	2878	2923	21	7	0	22
July 4	2743	2846	15	5	11	16
,, 11	2893	2798	14	3	3	17
,, 18	2923	2920	14	4	8	19
,, 25	2801	2701	21	3	1	15
Aug. 1	2747	2776	18	3	6	9
,, 8	2873	2796	21	2	6	13
,, 15	2776	2666	14	2	3	13
,, 22	2838	2764	15	3	2	12
,, 29	2629	2680	18	6	5	0

ITALIAN SHIPPING RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Aug. 30.

During the week ended August 26th, 588 vessels arrived at Italian ports and 557 left. One steamer and two small sailing ships were sunk and one steamer was unsuccessfully attacked.

HOME RULE FLAG REMOVED.

COIMBATORE MAGISTRATE SCARED.

PLEA OF POSSIBILITY OF RIOT OR AFFRAY.

MRS. BESANT'S SPIRITED REPLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Aug. 28.

(*Delayed in transmission.*)

Booked from Madras at 7-10 p.m., on August, 28.

The District Magistrate of Coimbatore passed an order yesterday under Section 144 of the C. P. C. against Mrs. Besant, Mr. Arundale and Mr. Wadia directing them to pull down the Home Rule flag flying in their residence, and on their refusal to do so got the same removed by the police.

THE ORDER.

The following Order from the District Magistrate and the reply of Mrs. Besant are published in the "Hindu" and "New India":—

To

MRS. BESANT, MR. G. S. ARUNDALE AND MR. B. P. WADIA,
Jail View Bungalow,
COIMBATORE.

And all whom it may concern.

Whereas it has been made to appear to me that you are flying a flag known as the Home Rule Flag and are hoisting a light showing colours known as Home Rule Colours and such action is likely to lead to a riot or an affray, I do hereby prohibit flying of such flag and hoisting of such light.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court this 27th day of August, 1917.

(Sd.) N. MACMICHAEL.

MRS. BESANT'S REPLY.

FROM MRS. BESANT,

TO THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE,
COIMBATORE.

Sir,—The order bearing seal of your Court does not conform to the section under which it purports to be drawn and I demand to be heard before you take action under it.

Sincerely,

(Sd.) ANNIE BESANT.

THE SECOND ORDER.

The Order under Section 144 C. P. C. to Mrs. Annie Besant, Mr. G. S. Arundale and Mr. B. P. Wadia, Jail View Bungalow, Coimbatore, and all whom it may concern:—

Whereas it has been made to appear to me that you are flying a flag known as Home Rule Flag and are hoisting a light showing colours as Home Rule Colours and that such action is likely to lead to a riot or an affray, I do hereby prohibit the flying of such flag and hoisting of such light. This being a case of emergency, the Order has been passed *ex parte*. If the parties wish to make any representations they may do so before the District Magistrate on the 29th August, 1917, at 1 p.m.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court this 27th day of August, 1917.

(Sd.) N. MACMICHAEL.
District Magistrate.

TEXT OF THE SECTION.

144. (1) In cases where, in the opinion of a District Magistrate, a Chief Presidency Magistrate, a Sub-divisional Magistrate, or of any other Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government or the Chief Presidency Magistrate or the District Magistrate to act under this section, immediate prevention or speedy remedy is desirable, such Magistrate may, by a written order stating the material facts of the case and served in manner provided by section 134, direct any person to abstain from a certain act or to take certain order with certain property in his possession or under his management, if such Magistrate considers that such direction is likely to prevent, or tends to prevent, obstruction, annoyance or injury, or risk of obstruction, annoyance or injury, to any person lawfully employed, or danger to human life, health or safety, or a disturbance of the public tranquillity, or a riot, or an affray.

(2) An order under this section may, in cases of emergency or in cases where the circumstances do not admit of the serving in due time of a notice upon the person against whom the order is directed, be passed "ex-parte."

(3) An order under this section may be directed to a particular individual, or to the public generally when frequenting or visiting a particular place.

(4) Any Magistrate may rescind or alter any order made under this section by himself or any Magistrate subordinate to him, or by his predecessor in office.

(5) No order under this section shall remain in force for more than two months from the making thereof; unless, in cases of danger to human life, health or safety, or a likelihood of a riot or an affray, the Local Government, by notification in the official Gazette, otherwise directs.

FURTHER LIGHT ON MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS.

Further light on the above incident is furnished by Mr. V. R. Samant who writes to the "Hindu" as follows:—

The crowning act of petty persecution—let me hasten to add so far—of the three interned Patriots has taken place in the town of Coimbatore where they are now residing. It may be remembered that the District Magistrate at Ootacamund some time ago wrote requesting Mrs. Besant to take down the Home Rule Flag. The Flag was, however, not taken down, but the interned heard nothing more about the mat-

(Continued on page 8)

HOME RULE FLAG REMOVED.

(Continued from page 7.)

ter. On coming down to Coimbatore our three Leaders, with the cordial permission of their kind host, re-erected the National Flag in the garden in front of the Bungalow, and it flew as proudly in the breeze of the plains as it waived in the midst of Bureaucratic displeasure at Ootacamund. The usual salute greeted it every morning as it was broken from the mast and at night Coimbatore slept peacefully and safely under the protection of rays from a red and green lantern. All was well until Sunday evening when the District Superintendent of Police sent a Sub-Inspector to request that the Flag be removed inasmuch as certain persons are alleged to dislike this symbol of India's coming freedom. Our Leaders were informed that if the Flag were not taken down, an Order would be issued. "Let the Order be issued," was the reply. Accordingly, this morning about noon, an imposing array of armed police were outside the bungalow, while a Sub-Inspector accompanied by an European officer, subsequently joined by a Deputy Magistrate and a Sub-Magistrate, presented the following notice:—

The Magistrate's notice as well as Mrs. Besant's reply thereto are published above. What happened after Mrs. Besant sent her reply, is described below by Mr. Samant.

Off goes the Deputy Magistrate on a bicycle to consult the District Magistrate taking with him Mrs. Besant's letter. A little after 1 the Deputy Magistrate came back with the message if the Interned did not take down the Flag, it must be taken down by the Police and, if necessary by force. Our three Leaders refused to take down the Flag, and accordingly the European officer called in his armed police. But before finally proceeding to take it down, he asked Mrs. Besant whether it would not be better to save him the trouble to take down the Flag by having it taken down herself. Mrs. Besant replied that she saw no reason why he should not have that trouble and added that she and her friends looked upon the Flag as the symbol of their principles. She asked him if he had been a soldier. He said he had been. "Then," she replied, "you must know what his Flag is to a soldier. Suppose that you had been asked to pull down the Union Jack—would you have done it?" After this there was nothing more to be said. Down came the Flag exactly at 1-22 p.m. Then the pole. And while these were being carted away, another notice came to each of our three patriots which runs as follows:

[redacted] is second Order of the Magistrate is published above.

The second notice was received by all [redacted] under protest. The last I saw of our [redacted]g and its staff was a little procession of armed police, headed by the European officer, escorting in triumph the spoil. Thus, by refusing to obey the Order, our three Martyrs have had the honour of beginning the Passive Resistance Movement. The act of the local Magistrate will not, of course, be allowed to remain where it is. As I overheard, Mr. Arundale remarked to Mrs. Besant as the Flag fluttered down: "Our Flag may go down, but the cause of Home Rule ever goes up." And I venture to predict that this latest act of persecution will give another impetus to the cause of India's freedom. Every Home Ruler should now make a point of hanging from his house or place of business the red and green symbol of India's honour. I wonder what Lord Pentland's Government will have to say to the commission of an act in Coimbatore which was not allowed in Ootacamund. Will they see the impolicy of needlessly irritating and insulting the interned Martyrs and through them the public, and cancel the District Magistrate's order? At all events, this incident shows how urgent it is that we relax no efforts to secure the release of Mrs. Besant and Messrs. Arundale and Wadia. Perhaps the signatories to the anti-Passive Resistance Manifesto will at last begin to wonder whether it is patriotic to go on allowing other people to suffer for the sake of the Motherland without seeking at least some small share in the suffering itself.

CANCELLATION OF INTERNMENTS.

RESOLUTION IN MADRAS COUNCIL DISALLOWED.

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Narasimha Iyer had given notice of his intention to move at the next meeting of the Madras Legislative Council a Resolution for cancellation of internments. The "Hindu" understands this resolution has been disallowed without any reasons being given by Lord Pentland.

Official and Personal.

The President, the Sir Hon. Dinshaw Wacha, and the members of the Bombay Presidency Association were "At Home" yesterday evening to the Hon. Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu in the chambers of that body. On arrival Mr. Basu was formally introduced to the members, and then Sir Dinshaw welcomed him in a few words. After partaking of refreshments and chatting with the members, the guest of the evening left.

The Hon. Sir Benjamin Robertson and Miss Robertson have left Government House, Ganeshkhind.

The Bombay Government have appointed Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale to be President of the District Local Board, Ahmednagar, vice the Collecor of Ahmednagar, resigned, with effect from the 1st September 1917.

HOME RULE PROPAGANDA.

BRANCH OPENED AT DOHAD.

(From our Correspondent.)

DOHAD, Aug. 26.

A deputation of the Bombay Branch of the Home Rule League for India, consisting of Messrs. H. V. Divatia and M. A. Master visited Dohad, an important town near Godhra on the furthest north-eastern limits of Gujarat on Sunday to found a local branch of the Home Rule League. The deputation was joined at Godhra by several pleaders and other gentlemen of that town. A public meeting was convened in the evening in Modhia's Wadi under the presidentship of Mr. Keshavlal Motilal Parikh of Godhra, when more than a thousand persons, including a large number of local Mahomedans, were present.

After the members of the deputation were introduced to the audience by Mr. Purshotamdas, Mr. H. V. Divatia addressed the meeting in Gujarati, explaining the aims and objects of the Home-Rule League the loyal and constitutional nature of its work and how Self-Government within the British Empire, which is the ideal of the Home Rule movement, was also recognised as the just and lawful goal of Indians by such important personages as Lord Willingdon and Sir James Meston. He then dwelt upon the work of the Indian National Congress for the last thirty-two years, how it had created the present political life of India and paid a warm tribute to the old leaders of the Congress who fought courageously for the rights of the people in the midst of ridicule and opposition. After referring to the demands of United India embodied in the Congress scheme of Reforms, Mr. Divatia gave a description of the patriotic efforts of educated Indians, Hindus and Mahomedans alike, at the present time to uplift their Country in all directions and earnestly appealed to the audience to mark their disapproval of the vague and false assertion that the masses of India were indifferent to the reform propaganda and to show their practical sympathy with the Reform Movement by joining the Home Rule League in large numbers. Mr. Divatia also impressed upon the audience the fact that the present was the most opportune time for showing their sympathy because Mr. Montagu, the present Secretary of State, was coming to India in a short time to study at first hand the present political condition of the country. At such a time they should boldly stand by their leaders who were advocating their cause and should try their best to create a healthy public opinion in their midst.

Messrs. Master, Mukadam and Purshottamdas next addressed the gathering and then the President wound up the proceedings in a brief address, in which he earnestly appealed to the audience to enlist themselves as members of the Home Rule League. The president shortly after announced that nearly 75 persons had joined the League on the spot and as there were no more forms there, a large number was asked to give their names to the local secretaries and fill up the forms afterwards.

MEETINGS AT SURAT.

(From our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Aug. 26.

In response to an invitation of the Surat Branch a deputation of the Bombay Branch of the Home Rule League for India, consisting of Sheth Ratansi Dharmsi and Mr. Chandrashankar Pandya, visited Surat this week-end. Mr. Chandrashanker arrived here on Saturday morning and Sheth Ratansi on Sunday morning. On Saturday Mr. Chandrashankar delivered the first part of his address before a large meeting, presided over by Mr. Dahyabhai Kalyanji Vakil, the subject being "The Present Machinery of Administration and our Demands." In the course of his address the speaker observed that the Home Rule propaganda was only a phase of their larger demand of spiritual emancipation of India from all narrowing influences. In all directions of her national life India wanted opportunities of rising to her full stature. In the political sphere that demand was named demand for Home Rule within the Empire. It was a demand that was as old as the Congress, only made more insistent by an un-British campaign of repression started by some short-sighted bureaucrats. He then explained the basic principles underlying the Congress-League Reform Scheme.

After a vote of thanks to the speaker and to the chair, the meeting was dissolved amidst great enthusiasm.

On Sunday the deputation visited the Balashram, the Mahila Vidalaya and the Stree Samaj. Before a fairly large meeting of ladies of Surat, presided over by Sheth Ratansi, Mr. Chandrashankar delivered an address on "What will you fill your life with"? In the evening a large meeting was held at Dayal Malvi's Wadi, where under the presidentship of Sheth Ratansi Mr. Chandrashankar delivered the second part of his address on "The Present Machinery of Administration and Our Demands." In spite of very heavy rains, ladies and gentlemen attended in large numbers. At the conclusion of the lecture it was announced that a Ladies' Branch of the Home Rule League was formed and that 20 ladies had already joined.

NEW MEMBERS OF HOME RULE. LEAGUE, BOMBAY BRANCH.

The following have joined the Home Rule League, Bombay Branch:—

Messrs. Valji Ratanshi Shiwa, Maganbhai Vagjibhai Patel, Premji Liladhar, Amratlal Chandubhai, Nagindas Kilachand, Shankerlal Gagjiwandas, Karunashankar Suljaram, Haridas Chakubhai, Keshavlal Pitambar, Akarbaly Kasamji, Kishandas Shamji, Champaklal Maganlal Sheth, Jiwandas Bhanubhai, and Beramshaw K. Irani. Harishanker N. Parulker, A. D. Karandiker, G. R. Karandiker, Deshapande B. N., Newalkar A. S., Sharoff N. P., Vrajalal Pranajivan, Dhavale R. R., Khendre H. V., Karape R. R., Gangadas Ginabhai, Manamohandas, Nagindas, Goshi H. H. Laldha, Makariji, Vithaldas, Makanji, Parekh M K., Deshapande M. M., Munja S. L., Paruleker L. V., Paruleker Y. K., Wani G. B., Pendase D. B., Virker G. M., Jani N. R., and Shaha H. N.

Mr. Sitaram Purushottam Gondhaleker has become life member of the League by paying Rs. 100. The total membership of the Branch ending the 29th August is 4,466 distributed as under: Bombay city 2,308, Kolaba 713, Ratnagiri 424, Thana 825, Mofussil 196.

The following have joined the Home Rule League, Bombay Branch:—

Messrs. Bhogilal Devchand, Jshwarlal N. Sukhadia, Mulji Raghunath, Jaganath Gulabchand, Mohanlal Hurgovandas, Amulakh Kallianji, Ganesh R. Bhatlal, Lakshman D. Kulkarni, Jagmohandas D. Parekh, Shamji Mulji, Chandurlal V. Pandya, Vamnalidas Raichand Variya, H. D. Oza, and Govindji D. Ashar.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

MRS. BESANT'S NOMINATION CONFIRMED.

STORMY MEETING OF RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

A very excited meeting of the Reception Committee of the forthcoming Indian National Congress was held to-day to consider the recommendations of the various Provincial Congress Committees with regard to the election of the president of the next Congress. Rai Baikunt Nath Sen, Chairman of the Reception Committee presided. Dr. Promotha Nath Bannerjee then read the minutes of the last meeting. The last portion of minutes said that any one who has paid a fee of rupees twenty-five and signed the Congress creed becomes a member of the Reception Committee, after he had been formally proposed. Rai Yatindra Nath Choudhury raised an objection to it and asked Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea to say what happened at that meeting as he presided on the last occasion.

Mr. Surendranath Banerjea:—I do not remember. I am sorry I cannot bear you out.

Mr. Hirendranath Dutta:—I remember very well and I have got friends here who will bear me out that it was not decided that the names should be formally proposed. Is there any honest man here who will not bear me out (Hear, hear, and cheers and disorder).

Mr. Banerjea: If the honesty of the individual is to be called in question, this is no place for honest men.

Mr. Banerjea wanted to add something more when Mr. Hirendra Nath Dutta said "I dont think Mr. Banerjea has any right to speak when I am in possession of the house (cries of" hear, hear "sit down, and "go out"). Mr. Banerjea again attempted to speak but there were wild cries of "We dont want you to speak." Mr. Banerjea said "If you dont want me I am leaving the meeting." Saying this Mr. Manerjea was about to leave the hall when the President persuaded him to sit down.

Mr. Hirendranath Dutta again wanted to say something, but the President ruled him out of order. Mr. Dutta was still standing. There were cries of "Obey the chair" and "Go on". Confusion followed and there was violent shouting and countershouting.

The chairman said:—If you are not go ing to obey the chair, I shall have to dissolve the meeting. There was again a great uproar and there was yet another appeal from the chair for order, but in vain. The chairman then vacated the chair and left the meeting followed by Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea and others. The larger number of those present remained in the hall.

Babu Motilal Ghose, one of the vice-chairmen, was duly voted to the chair and the meeting proceeded and the question of the election of the President was taken up. On the motion of Mr. A. N. Chaudhuri seconded by Mr. B. Chakravarti the decision of the majority of the Provincial Congress Committees in electing Mrs. Besant to preside over the forthcoming congress was adopted by all except one.

CREWS OF VESSELS SUNK BY ENEMY.

RELIEF TO SEAMEN AND THEIR DEPENDENTS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 29.

A special feature of this year's report of the Calcuta Shipping Office is the payment of wages to crews of enemy vessels captured at the outbreak of war and payment of bonus and compensation to surviving members of crews of vessels sunk through hostile action. Payment of wages of crews of enemy vessels commenced in April, 1916, and up to 31st March, 1917, amounted to Rs. 88,864-8-11. Rs. 14,110 were paid by the Government of Bengal for loss of effects to the surviving members of crews of vessels sunk through hostile action and Rs. 30,782-4-0 by the Indian Relief Fund through this office as further compensation to these crews. The amount of relief given to dependents of seamen interned in Germany by the Indian Relief Fund through this office amounted to Rs. 1,093. Rs. 1,07,823 represents transactions with the Board of Trade of which Rs. 88,864 was paid on account of the enemy vessels. As compared with the figures of the previous year, this shows an increase of Rs. 74,503.

A sum of £311 was remitted by seamen to their relatives in England as compared with £1,768 10s. of the previous year. A comparison in the savings of the present and the previous year shows a decrease of Rs. 11,864, partly due to the small number of vessels having visited the port.

SAHEBZADA AFTAB AHMED KHAN.

ENTERTAINED AT ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

Mr. Hajee Yoosof Hajee Esmail Sobani, President, Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, was "At Home" yesterday at the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall, Bombay, to meet the Hon. Sahebzada Aftab Ahmed Khan, member of the India Council. There was a large attendance of leading citizens, among those present being the Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Pirbhoy, Mr. B. G. Horniman, Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, Mr. Sunderrao D. Navalkar, Mr. Khakkar, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr. S. G. Refaie, Mr. Syud Hossain, Mr. Oomer Sobani, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Mr. Karimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, Mr. Mirza Mahomed Shirazee, Mr. Abdoolabhoy Lalljee, Dr. D. A. D'Monte, K. B. Hakim Mahomed Dayam, Dr. T. M. Kajiji, Mr. Haji Abdulla, Mr. Abdur Rahim, Mr. Fateh Yusuf, Mr. K. B. Abdul Rahman Kadwani, Mr. Moulvi Abdulla Ahmed and Mr. Haji Ahmed Mahomed.

Mr. Hajee Yoosof Hajee Esmail Sobhani, said:

Before I request you to retire to the adjacent room and partake of the refreshments awaiting there, I should like to say a few words in wishing Godspeed, safe journey, happy voyage and return with renewed health and vigour for our distinguished guest the Hon. Sahebzada Aftab Ahmed Khan. (Cheers). The Hon. Aftab has done his duty in the East most conscienciously and carried the torch of learning from North to South and East to West in India, following in the footsteps of the venerable leader Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. I trust he will shine with greater brilliance during his sojourn in the West and will convince his collegues and the British public of the dire necessity of educating the people of India as desired by his Most Gracious Majesty King George V Emperor of India, at the Coronation Durbar of Delhi, and will point out that the most laudable object of his Majesty could not be achieved without free and compulsory primary education. The time for adopting such measures in the country has long since arrived. It ought to have been adopted at the same time when it was adopted for the people of Great Britain in 1870, nay, at the time when the British Parliament first thought of it at the very down of the 18th century. I hope the Hon. Mr. Aftab Ahmed Khan will strive to achieve the object, so ardently desired by every right-thinking son of India. The bulk of Indian population consists of cultivators and the best part of their hard-earned income is carried away by the Zemindar and the money lender, and the remainder is barely enough to keep their body and soul together, not to speak of clothings. How will they think of educating their children and bear the expenses? The condition of craftsmen and the labouring class is worse. Nothing short of compulsory measures will bring all the children of school-going age to school, and it is the bounden duty of every civilized Government to educate its subjects. The people of Great Britain will do their duty towards their Indian fellow subjects and take the credit of making them rational beings. Honoured guest of this evening let "free and compulsory education for the Indians" be the message you will convey to the people of Great Britain.

THE GUEST'S REPLY.

The Hon. Sahebzada Aftab Khan thanked Mr. Sobani and others for the great honour they had done him there that afternoon, and for having marked their appreciation of such humble services as he had rendered to his country and his community. He said he would take with him the most pleasant and lasting recollections of communal sympathy and hospitality that had been showered upon him during this week. Their kindness and appreciation had been so cordial, so wholehearted and so overwhelming that they had raised him even in his own estimation. Mr. Sobani had referred to the services which he (the speaker) had rendered to the cause of Moslem education. He (the speaker) had devoted nearly three-fourths of his life to the cause of Mahomedan education, and for the last fifty-two years he had been connected with Aligarh and its movement. It had been his privilege and good fortune to have been under the inspiring influence of that master mind and great personality, the late Sir Syed Ahmed. Whatever he had achieved had, in the main been due to the great personal example of that great man, whose death could never be adequately mourned either by the community or the country. There was no side of their national activities—political social or educational—which did not owe something to that man. All the sides of their national activities bore the impress of that man.

THE POLITICAL SIDE.

On the present occasion he (the speaker) would deal with the political side, because politics occupied the greatest place in the public life of the country at present. People were apt to admire the sides and top of a building and seldom paid attention to the bricks within the walls and the foundation beneath. In these days they all talked of self-government and Home Rule, but there had been a time when hardly anybody understood what was meant by those trms. But although he did not know English, Sir Syed Ahmed was the first man in India who really grasped the true principles of Government which should apply to the Government of India. After the dark days of the mutiny Sir Syed told Government that the trouble had been due not to any momentary cause, but to the fact that the people of the country had no voice in the Government of their own country. The book which Sir Syed wrote then played a great part in the history of the constitutional movement and constituted the foundation stone of self-government in this country. This was not his (the speaker's) own opinion only, but that of Mr. A. O. Hume, the father of the Indian National Congress, whose words should carry great weight. Nearly twenty-five years ago when he was in England, he was invited to lunch by that immortal Englishman whose name would ever be remembered with gratitude by the Indian (Applause.) He could never forget the conversation he then had with Mr. Hume. Those were the days when Sir Syed Ahmed was opposing the Indian National Congress, and Mr. Hume complained to the speaker about the attitude of Sir Syed. Mr. Hume told him that the thing which, for the first time, put forward the ideal of starting some such movement had been put forward in Sir Syed's well-known book, "The Causes of the Indian Mutiny," and yet here, added Mr. Hume, was Sir Syed opposing the Congress. Those who had studied the history of the Legislative Councils must know that the Act of 1861 was practically the direct result of that book, when the Indians were for the first time admitted to the Legislative Council. It was from this book that the father of the National Congress, Mr. Hume, received his first idea of starting the national movement.

SIR SYED AND SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Sir Syed laid the foundation of self-governmet in this country. He (the speaker) ventured to refer to these facts with a view to show that the teachings of the Aligarh school of politics had never been inconsistent with the legitimate political advancement of this country. (Cheers). He for himself had never found it difficult to reconcile the views of Aligarh with those of the Congress. It was true that he had chiefly devoted himself to the educational side of their progress, but he did it because he believed then and believed stil that so far as the Mahomedans were concerned their educational work was more important than any other work for a long time to come. But he (the speaker) had always held certain views about the political progress of the country and he would give them now if they would allow him to do so. These were: (1) that it was his belief that God had entrusted the destinies of India to the great British nation for the main purpose of raising India to the status of a living and self-supporting part of the British Empire; (cheers) (2) that it was with the help and guidance of England and England alone that this grand object could be achieved; (cheers (3) that Hinduu-Moslem unity was an essential condition of the eventual settlement of that great problem to be solved under British rule; (cheers) (4) that so far as their political needs and responsibilities were concerned and as citizens of this contry, the Indian Mussalmans were Indians first and Mussalmans afterwards; (Loud cheers); (5) that the regeneration of Indian Mussalmans was an essential part of the general Indian problem and that its attainment was as much the concern of their Hindu brethren; (6) that he firmly believed that the great English nation would never fail in the faithful discharge of their trust and that the Indians could confidently and thoroughly rely upon the political instinct and sense of fair play of the British; and finally (7) that the turning factor in all their political advancement would be and must always be their own real preparation and fitness for any particular stage of their development. With all their activities in other directions it should be their foremost duty to do their best to prepare themselves to do their part as citizens of the great British Empire. This particularly applied to the Mahomedan community, the backward condition of whose education had been a drag upon the progress of the country. It was good that the leaders of the Hindu and Mahomedan communities co-operated, but nobody should run away with the idea that the co-operation of the leaders alone would solve the Indian problem. It should be their firm endeavour to smooth the path for their leaders in solving the problem. It should be their firm endeavour to smooth the path for their leaders in solving the problem.

Mr. Sobani had referred to his appointment as Member of the India Council. He (the speaker) felt that so far he had been only a son of India, but by accepting this post he felt he had also become a servant of India. He keenly felt the combined weight of being a son and a servant of India, and he prayed to God that He might enable him to do his part well and with credit. He assured them that he would endeavour to serve his Sovereign, his country and his community to the best of his abilities and power. (cheers). When he came to Bombay he had made up his mind not to make any speech and it was this reason which prevented him from speaking much at other gatherings in his honour, but ever since his arrival in Bombay their kindness had been so consistent and continued, and the honour which this Anjuman, which represented the Mahomedans of this great city, had done him, was so overwhelming that he could not help expressing a few views. He again thanked them for the great honour they had done him there that afternoon. (Cheers).

The assembly dispersed after partaking of refreshments.

INDIAN RUPEE LOANS.

QUOTED AT 48.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 29.

Recd. 5 p.m., Aug. 30.

Indian Rupee loans rose three points to 48 yesterday owing to raising the price of India drafts, which increases the rate of interest on loans by five per cent.

Four Sikhs from the Punjab applied to the Karachi passport bureau for passports out of India and produced Mr. Shivsing of Singer Sewing Machine Company of Karachi to corroborate their statement that they had resided two years in Karachi. On investigation the Karachi Criminal Investigation Department discovered that the four applicants arrived in Karachi some nine days earlier. The Sikhs were charged under the Defence of India Passport Rules for making a false declaration and Shivsing for abetting. The Additional City Magistrate sentenced all the five to three months' imprisonment.

MR. BASU IN BOMBAY

SPEECH AT THE PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

"OPPOSED TO AGGRESSIVE METHODS."

In response to a hurried invitation of the Secretaries, there was a large gathering of the members of the Presidency Association last evening at the Association Rooms, opposite the University Garden to meet the Hon. Mr. Bhupendranath Basu, who arrived here yesterday afternoon by the Calcutta mail, and who is leaving for England shortly.

MR. BASU'S RECEPTION.

Mr. Basu was met and received by Sir Dinshaw Wacha and sometime was spent in exchanging greetings with the prominent members present. Afterwards Sir Dinshaw Wacha formally introduced Mr. Basu to the members and said a few words appropriate to the occasion congratulating him on his appointment as a member of the India Council. Sir Dinshaw also tendered to Mr. Basu the good wishes of the meeting.

MR. BASU'S REPLY.

Mr. Basu made a short speech in reply, suitably acknowledging the good wishes of the Association. He complimented the Association on being the premier political body in India which had all along given a lead to public opinion throughout India and had in consequence enjoyed a high reputation all over the country. It was not his intention to make any pronouncement, he said; but he made some reference to the present political situation and to the policy of the Government. Government were willing to move, he said, but we were not sure how far they were prepared to go. He then referred to the deputation to England, which the Congress had enjoined on them to send. But in view of the forthcoming visit of Mr. Montagu, he did not consider it desirable that it should go at this stage.

He spoke of the change of feeling among English people. He was in England at the outbreak of war, he proceeded to say, and he had observed with great satisfaction the feelings of appreciation with which the people of England regarded the loyal services of India. As an indication of the increased interest taken in Indian affairs by the British public, they had the Imperial Conference. The Maharaja of Bikaneer and Sir S. P. Sinha whom he had interviewed spoke highly of the results achieved at the Conference. He had learnt from them that English opinion was in favour of India moving along the path of self-government, and the representatives from the self-governing dominions supported that view.

"OPPOSED TO USE OF AGGRESSIVE MEHTODS."

Mr. Basu then referred to the political situation in India. He said he had come from a province where the state of public opinion had been somewhat disturbed and he asked what we should do in the existing circumstances. Mr. Basu said he did not think that they should act in an unfriendly way towards the Government. While he felt it was necessary that they should not desist from pressing their claims, he was opposed to the use of aggressive methods. In all humility, he opined that the people should not take up an aggressive attitude, inasmuch as it might do mischief to their cause. He rather thought that loyal and constitutional means adopted in a spirit of co-operation with Government would do incalculable good to their cause He had seen much fighting; he had baffled hard; and it seemed to him that sometimes it was better that the struggle should be carried on in a friendly spirit and the present time was eminently suitable for it. Good results could be obtained much quicker and they would attain their ends much sooner by this rather than any other means. That was his view. If by their aggressive methods, they once imparted a set back to their National movement, it would be an up-hill fight again and the task might become more difficult than ever.

THE MEMORANDUM OF THE NINETEEN.

Mr. Basu then dealt with the memorandum of the ninoteen. He said that it was a hastily drawn up scheme. But in view of the fact that the Government of India were about to address a despatch to the Secretary of State on this subject the few members that could be got together had thought that something must be done promptly and they had therefore drafted the scheme in which they enunciated certain principles. He had himself assisted in the task and he was ready to do his best to see that the principles of the Memorandum were carried out. If after Mr. Montagu's return to England, a deputation visited England and would be present there, it would go far to lighten his labours, he said. He added immediately that it would be better if some of them went to England before Mr. Montagu returned. He would, of course, do his best in the event of no deputation going there; but then he could not be blamed if the results were not quite as good as might be expected. He emphasised the need that the Presidency Association should send two or three members and other parts might send two or three; in all about half a dozen able advisers who would go to England and work there, were, he thought, very necessary. English politicians had to be educated and the English press had to be attended to. The deputation would in fact create public opinion in England in regard to Indian questions and also help by its educative efforts to modify the efforts of re-actionary views. Speaking for himself, he said he would always be there ready at the service of his country and it was for them to utilise his best services.

The meeting then terminated.

SIR HERBERT TREE.

THE MAN AND THE ARTIST.

Of Herbert Beerbhom Tree it might truly be written that the man was even greater than the artist, writes "An Old Friend" in the "Daily Telegraph." To this fact none who had enjoyed the privilege of knowing him intimately could be blind. The range of his sympathies was practically unlimited; his outlook upon life broad and generous. Those who needed help could always count upon a ready response to their appeal. He was particularly proud of his position as head of the theatrical profession and only too willing to accept the responsibilities attached to it. Money he regarded merely as a means towards achievement, whether achievement took the form of bringing relief and happiness to others or of advancing the highest interests of that art to which he dedicated himself with a single-mindedness and constancy that were the wonder and admiration of all his acquaintances.

It is well over a quarter of a century since he and I first met. The friendship then begun has never known a moment's interruption. By way of introduction I took with me a note from Clement Scott, who warned me beforehand that I might find Tree in a somewhat detached and abstracted mood. The result proved that Scott had gauged the situation correctly. After what seemed to me an intolerably long silence, I hazarded the remark, "I am sorry, Mr. Tree, but I am rather pressed for time, so if there is anything to be said perhaps we could make a start." That brought him promptly to earth, and with a benign smile he began to talk. And from that day onward the flow of our conversation, when we did happen to meet, was never broken by an untoward pause or a relapse into meditative silence.

If the walls of that big room in the dome of his Majesty's could talk what excellent stories they would have to tell! It was there Tree loved to gather around him all sorts and conditions—politicians, dramatists, poets, painters, and women famous for their wit or beauty. But it was in the quieter moments when one found him there alone that it was possible to understand and appreciate the finer and more profound qualities of his character. I remember asking him at a rather critical period of his career how he managed to face things so light-heartedly. "Art," he replied, "and art alone, is to be taken seriously; life is too trivial a matter to worry about." The earnest ring in his voice showed that he truly meant what he said. On another occasion I expressed my astonishment that with so much upon his mind he was able to sleep at nights. "I fancy," he retorted, "you are confounding cause with effect. It is because I sleep well I am able to accomplish what I do."

DISREGARD OF DEATH.

Of death I do not think he had the slightest dread, nor would have had even had he known that it would come to him in less gentle shape than was actually the case. His curiosity to pierce the mysteries awaiting him "beyond the veil" was, indeed, so great as to nullify any other feeling on the subject. [redacted] with him on the afternoon [redacted] his operation, and he displayed no anxiety as to what the result might be, one way or another. Life to him was, however, far too joyous and splendid an adventure to admit of any idea of relinquishing it willingly. "How fine it would be," he said, in his curiously quaint fashion, "if, somehow, I could dissever myself from myself and stand by watching the surgeon at work." His thirst for knowledge was, indeed, insatiable, yet he would assure you he rarely opened a book. He was too busy, he declared, studying people at first hand to interest himself in what others had to say of them. Yet, somehow, he managed to accumulate a stock of information regarding current events, the possession of which the ordinary man might well have envied.

His sense of humour was extraordinarily abundant; nevertheless he was careful not to allow it to overflow the boundaries of good taste. He had won for himself the reputation of a brilliant and prolific maker of epigrams, although vigorously repudiating any intention of wilfully trying to shine in that department. "My sole ambition is to speak the truth," he insisted. "If others, by some trick of fancy, will have it that I have given birth to an epigram, the blame must rest with them." In this respect he was, I think, rather inclined to underrate his own powers. I recall the pleased expression on his face when I boldly accused him of acting upon the principle of "No day without its appointed epigram."

No man had a higher opinion of the art of the actor and of the part played by him in the evolution of a character. Some ten years ago he had occasion to cross swords with Sir Arthur Pinero in a friendly controversy which I myself had the privilege of provoking. Sir Arthur had been giving his views respecting play-producing, stating, inter alia, that he never altered anything at rehearsal. "Again and again," retorted Sir Herbert, "I have seen plays developed on the stage, to their manifest advantage, and I am bold enough to contend that a first-class producer stands upon a level very little beneath that occupied by a first-class dramatist. The author who comes to rehearsal with an open mind, with a mind prepared to receive and act upon suggestions, can hardly fail to benefit by the fact. As an actor and producer, I may be excused for claiming for actors a large share of the credit attached to any successful stage production. Let others say what they will, the artist must always have a substantial influence upon the situation; from his individuality, from his creative faculty, spring effects which authors cannot invariably determine beforehand." It is only just to say that Sir Arthur's reply was of as forcible and drastic a character as the statement which called it forth.

LOUIS N. PARKER'S TRIBUTE.

I have asked Louis N. Parker, who has had greater experience than myself in such matters, to give me a brief note on Tree as a producer. He writes: "He had an extraordinary gift for picturesque scenic setting and flashes of genius in stage management. Sometimes this was shown in some minute detail which suddenly illuminated the most obscure text, sometimes in broad movements or masses of colouring which made his stage pictures famous all the world over. His stage management was invariably—if I may use the word—witty. At rehearsal he had the endurance of Napoleon and the patience of Jeb. His most valuable asset as the manager of the great theatre which he controlled was his sympathy with, and his intuitive knowledge of, all that was best in all the arts.

"By the death of Herbert Tree," continues Mr. Parker, "I have lost one of the best friends I ever had off the stage or on. He was staunch, loyal, optimistic, and never discouraged. He bore failure as well as he bore success. He was a most delightful companion, whether in work or in play. He had high and ambitious ideals, and the courage to follow them. I have known him since 1892. He always spurred everybody he came into contact with to do as he himself did, and give the very best that was in them. His hospitality was limitless and his friendships were sincere and unwavering. It was a great privilege to have known and to have worked with him."

There were moments, nevertheless, when Tree's sense of what was fitting tempted him to a well-deserved rebuke. One of these occurred when he happened to be rehearsing an unusually self-confident young actor. "Fall back a little," he said to him. Shortly afterwards Tree added: "Step back a little further." "If I do," the actor replied, "I shall be completely off the stage." "Yes," replied Tree, with a sweet simplicity that almost robbed the remark of its sting, "that's right."

In a like spirit he once observed: "There is one aspect of the stage career which, think, is not sufficiently recognised, namely, the exercise of dramatic art as a pleasure to the player; a pleasure as great, I venture to think, as grouse shooting, horse racing, football, fly-fishing, or even something fresh.

He was himself, I am constrained to admit, a very striking example of the following truism coined by himself, "Long runs," he said, "tend to a lessening of enthusiasm, passion, and imagination on the part of the actor." I myself once twitted him on the point, alleging he would rather sacrifice a fortune than make one on the condition of having to play any part, however good, indefinitely. The fact is he had no sooner done one thing than he wanted to get on to the next: something accomplished was to him merely an incentive to the doing of semthoing fresh.

His pride vigorously rebelled against any suggestion of subjecting his art to the government of a body of outsiders, financial or otherwise. "I have never," he would declare, "had a syndicate at my back. Such work as I have done has been achieved wholly and solely by dependence upon my own resources. I have the firmest conviction that a theatre must be run on autocratic principles, that it must be the work of one man, howsoever he may be assisted by capable lieutenants." Elsewhere he insisted "My mistakes are my own. I have had the privilege of paying for them. It is of them I am proudest."

FLASHES OF WIT.

Everybody knows how, during his recent stay in the United States, Tree seized upon every possible opportunity of awakening and encouraging the sympathies of Americans for the old country in the present great struggle. Incidentally he contrived to throw off, greatly to the delight of his listeners, various apt and witty truths. "There is something in the air of New York," he declared, "that stimulates and solaces activity: one ought always to be tired but never weary." What, on the other hand, could be happier than this? "The American flag has the same colours as our own: Red for blood, Blue for hope, White for Peace." Again, how appropriate is the following, uttered after a talk with Cardinal Gibbons, "Of great men one sometimes learns little things."

Nor did he hesitate to criticise, somewhat hardly, the predilections of his hosts for light entertainment. "If the commercial managers of America," he said, "had but served Shakespeare as they have served musical comedy, he would not have been deserted in his old age." Another pointed remark deserves to be quoted. "In America," he insisted, "there are many babies but few children." Of a certain well-known actor he declared, "He had supreme reverence for the canons of art, but"—laying special emphasis on the last word—"he had no more personality than an Abernethy biscuit. He was one of the all-buts of life." Of a second—and one intuitively feels how faithful is the presentment—"His look is of one who feels himself unworthy to tie his own shoe strings."

I have spoken of Tree's generosity. In this respect he wrote his own epitaph when he said, "If you give, give gladly; if you forgive, forgive with both hands." Within the compass of the following brief sentence also lies a notable truth, "Flattery makes the great little, the little never great." "Humour," he averred, "is the onion of the human salad, it should be only half suspected." And, in a more serious vein, he uttered these two apothegms: "Every man has the God he deserves"; "There are people who are too ready to treat God as if he were a minor Royalty." That he laboured not merely for the applause of the moment may also be gathered from this: "In art I am a Socialist; my impulse is to give whatever I have of value to the multitude; and the greatest of all multitudes is posterity."

The entrance of America into the war was hailed by Mr. Tree with the keenest delight, and he returned from the United States full of new projects and sanguine as to the future. He had set his heart upon producing early in the coming autumn a play entitled "The Great Lover," the English rights of which he acquired on the other side. Over there the piece had been an enormous success, and he had every reason to expect it would achieve equal popularity in this country. The principal part is that of a great tenor who has reached middle age without forfeiting the buoyancy of youth. "It might be called," said one critic, "the satire of the butterfly life led behind the scenes by the grand opera singers. But it is beyond satire, for it is full of romance." In the course of the play the hero, Paurel, discovers that his voice has gone for ever. "How I love to sing," he cries, broken-hearted. Not many minutes later he has forgotten his supreme tragedy in his anxiety to start a flirtation with a pretty woman. One can easily conceive how Sir Herbert would have revelled in such a character.

The fates, however, have willed it otherwise. The last portrait, executed by a great artist, has been added to the picture gallery, and we shall never again have one from his brush. But if we lament the death of the artist, we mourn even more poignantly the loss of the man. The actor had done more than enough to entitle him to a prominent niche in the Valhalla of dramatic art. There is nothing, alas! to reconcile us to the untimely departure of the loyal friend, the genial comrade, and the wise counsellor.

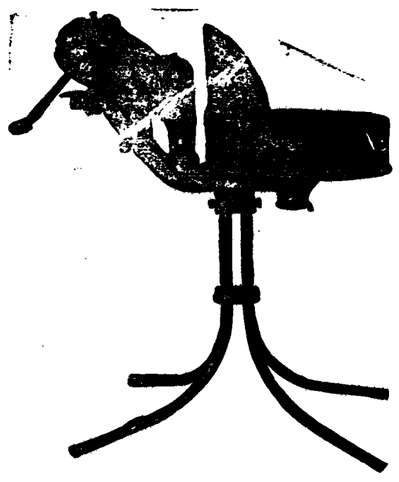
LAP-WELDED IRON & STEEL BOILER TUBES

HEPTOOLA SALEBHOY & Co

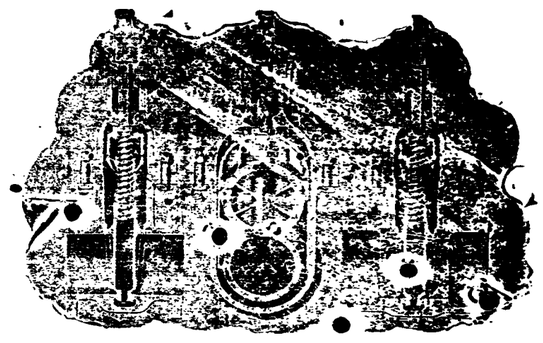
TUBES & FITTINGS IMPORTERS, BOMBAY

BLACK OR GALVD TUBES FOR GAS STEAM & WATER

ENGLISH MADE HIGH PRESSURE



Also Dealers in Engineering and Railway Tools and Marine and General Hardwares.



JUST PUBLISHED. *OUT TO-DAY.*

Mrs. ANNIE BESANT

BY

BABU BEPIN CHANDRA PAL

Price Re. 1.

720 pages—Royal 32—Cloth Bound.

GANESH & Co., Publishers, MADRAS.

The joy of living is only possible where perfect health is continuous. Impoverished blood is the chief cause of the lack of vigour experienced by almost all of us from time to time—the inevitable outcome of the conditions under which we live. Full, rich blood feeds brain, nerves and muscles, keeping the entire system normal and bringing about that healthy sense of fitness which enables us to experience to the full the "joy of living" without which life becomes mere existence, if not actually a burden.

If "out of condition" through climatic or other reasons, renew your energy and mental grasp of things by using the remedy tested and proved for the past 50 years—Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne—the remedy that does its work so well by replenishing the system of its most vital element—free phosphorus. Acting directly on the stomach and liver, Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne instantly revitalises the whole of the nervous system by restoring the blood to its normal state—without which physical fitness is an impossibility. New energy and a bright outlook, in place of depression and lack of vigour, has been imparted to thousands by Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne—pleasant to take, absolutely reliable and the best nerve-restorative known. Prove by test.

Dr. Lalor's **PHOSPHODYNE**

Is obtainable from Chemists and Stores everywhere.

English Retail Prices—2/9, 4/6 and 11/-.

Hope for the Hopeless!

SANTI OIL

TO BE USED EXTERNALLY

It speedily and permanently cures nervous debility, etc. No mark nor irritation. Absolutely safe and agreeably flavoured. Correspondence strictly confidential. Particulars Free.

The HEALTH HOME, Santia, Bengal.

Please mention this paper when writing to us.

Health in the Lime Fruit.

The West Indian Lime (Citrus Medica) has long been known to the Medical Profession as containing more NATURAL HEALTH-GIVING SALTS than any other fruit. That is why

ROSE'S LIME JUICE

after 50 years is still unsurpassed as a Non-Alcoholic Drink. The BRITISH GOVERNMENT, recognising its valuable properties, order large quantities for the troops at the front, and for use in the Royal Navy.

An excellent preventive of Malarial Fever.

DELICIOUS, WHOLESOME & REFRESHING.

Be sure you get ROSE'S —there are many imitations.

A Double Safeguard.

When buying Worcestershire Sauce, always look for the *signature in White*

Lea & Perrins

on the *Red* label, and see also that the *name* LEA & PERRINS is embossed in raised letters on the glass bottle.

LEA & PERRINS' label and bottle are copied to such an extent that these precautions are necessary, in order to make sure that you are being supplied with the *original and genuine Worcestershire* and not one of its many imitations.

WHEN HAIR FALLS OUT

Most people only give serious attention to the condition of their hair when they commence to loose it. How unfortunate is can when both healthy hair and scalp ths be easily secured and falling hair prevented by using

KAMINIA OIL (Registered.)

A delightful dressing for the hair, thorough antiseptic, germ killingand scalp stimulating. Pleasant to use and delightfully refreshing.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.

Price Rs. 2-10 for 3 bottles.

V. P. Annas 7 extra.

Sole Agents :—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co

No 155, (Dept. C. 2.) Jooma Musjid, MARZBB BOMBAY.

MAHARAJAH COSSIMBAZAR'S POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

To give, together with first class high school education, industrial and practical training and

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR LEARNING ENGLISH,

Principal—Captain J W. Petavel (late R.E.)

Vice-Principal—Professor B. C. Chatterji, B. Sc., E. E., B. L., etc.

HIGH SCHOOL RECOGNISED BY CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY FOR MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS.

Head Master—A. N Mitra, Esq., M. A.

Assisted by a Staff of Graduates.

COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS.

SECRETARIAL WORK, LETTER DRAFTING, ENGLISH CONVERSATION UNDER THE PRINCIPAL.

HOSTEL ATTACHED.

Charge from Rs. 15 a month.

Charges for Special English teaching under Principal by arrangement.

Preparation for Engineering Examinations.

ENGLISH TRAINING ALSO FOR ADULTS

1, *Nundalal Bose Lane, Baghbazar,* CALCUTTA.

Apply to the Principal.

Rs. 4

Will Bring You One Beautiful Set of

32 BRASS TOYS

As Cheap As Charming.

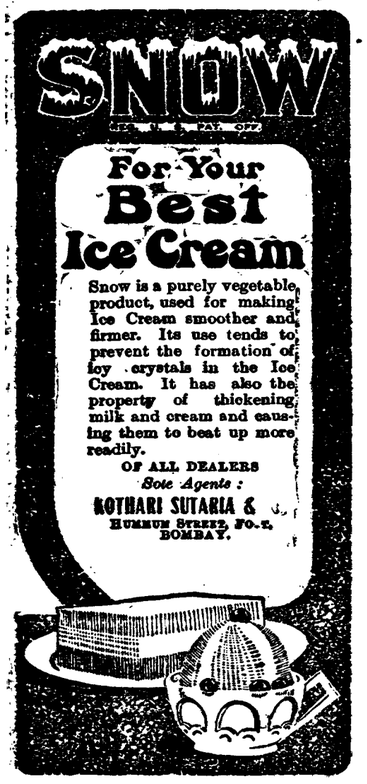
These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs.

Each Family Should Have A Set.

Order from :—

GOOD LUCK COMPANY, BENARES CITY.

Digitized by financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017


SNOW
For Your
Best
Ice Cream
Snow is a purely vegetable product, used for making Ice Cream smoother and firmer. Its use tends to prevent the formation of icy crystals in the Ice Cream. It has also the property of thickening milk and cream and causing them to beat up more readily.
OF ALL DEALERS
Sole Agents:
KOTHARI SUTARIA &
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

WHAT MAKES THE OLD LOOK YOUNG

BLACK HAIR DYE.

Which turns grey hair within 2 minutes o application into Black Soft and Glossy. 1application monthly is sufficient to keep the natural colour, No fading by bath or hair oils. No dye is like it and none will give you such satisfaction.

Re. 1 for 1 Box, Rs. 2 As. 8 for 3 Boxes, Postage Extra.

B. R. A. Commissioner from Chitaldrug and R. U. Secretary of H. H. Nizam's Government writes from Hyderabad: "We have used several Hair-dyes both Indian and English but have found your's the best of all. The process is easy. simple and at the same time effective. 18-12-14."

MEDIC TED ALMOND-CONFECTION.

M ans Badam Pak it contains Almor ds. Pistaches, Safron, Sarsaparilla and various valuable drugs, so it radically cures Indigestion, Cough, Constipation, Debility, all urinary and skin diseases, Brain Fag, etc. As. 12 for Bombay one seer of (1¼ ounces) and Rs. 2-8-0 for 4 seers' tin. Postage extra.

Dr. Ram Sarma writes from Bajpe, Mangalore: Your Badam Pak is highly appreciated, so kindly send 9 tins again. 10-2-14

Dr. BHAISHANKER J. VAIDA,
Care of Bombay Ayurvedic Pharmacy,
Kaji's Dhabe Mata's Pole Ahmedabad

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

The disturbance in the extreme North is only giving light rain and the monsoon has been chiefly active in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Bengal, west coast of the Peninsula, Bombay Deccan, and Madras Deccan, and local in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, west Hyderabad and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Central Punjab and Central Provinces.

The principal amounts are:—Bhamo two inches, Maymyo one, Dibrugarh one and a half, Cherrapunji ten, Jalpaiguri five, Gorakhpur one, Karachi three, quarters, Bombay and Marmagao two, Ratnagiri six, Karwar four, Calicut three, Sholapur and Aurangabad one, Parbhani two, Raichur and Gulbarga one and a half and Masulipatam one.

Forecast.—Decrease in Sind, increase in Central Provinces.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. on 30th Aug. 17.	Total since 1st June 1917	June 1st to Aug. 30th, 1916	June 1st to Aug. 30th, 1915
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba [Observatory]	1.82	57.53	65.83	62.63
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	1.90	66.88	75.16	66.29
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	1.50	65.67	73.51	62.18
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	2.20	67.77	77.22	68.87
Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill..	..	..	..	..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 29th Aug. 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.698 Inch.
Temperature of Air	78.8 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.3 ,,
Dew Point	76.8 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.938 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	9.8 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	81.6 ,,
Minimum do.	75.4 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,W,WSW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	190 Miles.
Fall of Rain	2.46 Inches
Total fall during month	29.51 ,,
Do. do. year	60.31 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 30th Aug.	0.26 ,,

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Thursday, the 30th August 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been local in the north Punjab; Lahore has had 0.16in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 0.10in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in east Rajputana and local in Sind; Karachi has had 0.72in., Ajmer 0.32in., Jaipur 0.39in., and Mount Abu 0.10in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Kathiawar and local elsewhere; Dwarka has had 0.22in., Rajkot 0.55in., Veraval 0.16in., Bhavnagar-Para 0.13in., Surat 0.45in. and Indore 0.41in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess Day temperature is in defect at some stations in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Hoshangabad has had 0.33in., Akola 0.21in. and Raipur 0.33in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general, Bombay has had 1.82in., Ratnagiri 6.45in., Mormugao 2.08in. and Karwar 3.80in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south Bombay Deccan and local in north Hyderabad, while isolated showers have fallen in the north Bombay Deccan; Malegaon has had 0.10in., Sholapur 1.06in., Bijapur 0.11in., Belgaum 0.86in. and Aurangabad 1.14in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has decreased in the United Provinces, Rajputana, Central India West and Gujarat but has extended to Sind and increased on the west coast of the Peninsula; it has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan, Kathiawar and east Rajputana and local in the north Punjab, Sind, Gujarat, Central India West, the Central Provinces, north Hyderabad and on the north Coromandel coast, while isolated showers have occurred in the United Provinces and the north Bombay Deccan. An area of relative low pressure persists over Kathiawar.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Kathiawar, local rain in Sind, Gujarat, Central India West, the Central Provinces and the Deccan and some showers in Rajputana, the United Provinces and on the Coromandel coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 30th of August, 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (29th Aug.)	96.4	87.8	77	..	0	—0.01
Jask	92.8	81.2	80	..	0	—0.06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (29th Aug.)	91.1	81.7	84	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	97.3	81.6	76	..	12.86	+8.49
Rawalpindi ..	94.1	73.1	77	0.08	29.48	+10.65
Lahore	93.6	76.8	83	0.16	16.41	+3.90
Hissar	96.2	76.7	80	..	5.59	..
Ambala	88.7	75.3	73	..	26.05	+6.87
Delhi	89.5	82.6	86	0.07	19.93	+0.19
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	91.6	81.2	80	0.10	28.99	+8.89
Mainpuri	92.8	80.4	86	..	17.81	—1.07
Jhansi	92.0	79.5	79	..	32.25	+4.19
Cawnpore	92.4	80.1	90	..	31.08	+5.51
Allahabad	92.8	81.5	81	..	26.89	—1.56
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	99.7	83.6	73	..	5.49	+3.31
Karachi	80.3	74.0	93	0.72	2.51	—3.17
Ajmer	89.4	77.8	89	0.32	30.97	+14.90
Jaipore	88.6	77.9	83	0.39	30.93	+12.99
Kotah	90.1	78.8	83	0.04	38.53	+17.82
Mount Abu ..	75.0	67.6	90	0.10	79.74	+31.02
GUJARAT KATHIAWRI AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	83.0	76.7	89	..	18.85	+7.48
Dwarka	82.8	76.6	94	0.22	10.82	—1.64
Veraval	77.9	75.1	97	0.16	23.22	+8.07
Rajkot	86.2	73.8	88	0.55	22.90	+1.33
Bhavnagar Para ..	88.8	76.6	96	0.13	16.38	+0.69
Surat	84.4	77.3	92	0.45	32.72	—0.22
Ahmedabad	87.5	77.0	91	0.06	24.88	—0.16
Deesa	89.6	77.2	93	0.07	34.25	+14.90
Neemuch	86.0	75.0	93	0.04	40.06	+18.51
Indore	86.8	72.0	91	0.41	23.91	+0.98
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	87.2	76.2	85	..	35.64	—0.57
Saugor	89.4	74.4	91	0.02	39.43	+4.92
Hoshangabad ..	88.7	76.4	94	0.33	39.35	+8.46
Khandwa	88.7	75.6	92	0.08	19.26	—1.27
Akola	90.8	73.2	82	0.21	17.42	—4.52
Amraoti	90.3	73.3	91	0.02	13.53	—0.22
Nagpur	87.6	72.8	83	..	25.72	—8.65
Chanda	87.6	75.6	81	..	34.62	—2.78
Raipur	87.6	73.6	94	0.33	46.59	+10.50
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.2	77.1	92	1.82	57.83	+0.52
Ratnagiri	86.0	76.4	94	6.45	82.23	—0.11
Marmugao	76.8	74.0	95	2.08	72.38	—4.85
Karwar	78.8	72.8	93	3.80	99.47	+0.26
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	94.6	72.9	82	0.10	3.72	—8.93
Ahmednagar ..	85.0	69.6	89	0.04	10.50	—0.70
Poona	81.2	71.6	86	..	8.92	—6.69
Sholapur	86.3	70.9	88	1.06	12.55	—1.59
Bijapur	78.4	69.3	88	0.11	11.64	+3.59
Belgaum	72.7	66.0	97	0.86	28.55	—0.34
Aurangabad ..	84.7	71.1	92	1.14	20.27	+3.35
Nizamsbad (Indur)	86.9	72.9	80	..	35.62	+10.07
Hyderabad	79.5	72.6	88	..	16.44	—0.58
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	80.9	73.4	94	1.50	10.07	+9.42
Calicut	77.6	73.1	93	3.38	60.61	—20.59
Cochin	84.7	73.3	88	0.80	57.68	—6.17
Colombo	86.3	78.2	86	0.03	8.87	—7.30
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	84.1	75.4	91	..	22.94	+5.57
Bellary	79.1	72.5	88	..	9.20	+3.27
Cuddapah	89.0	75.4	77	0.13	11.48	—1.55
Madras	85.8	74.8	88	2.0	16.26	+5.51
Bangalore	76.2	65.8	89	..	11.91	—0.79
Coimbatore	86.6	70.2	83	0.06	2.77	—1.24
Trichinopoly ..	91.6	76.3	71	..	10.86	+3.97
Negapatam	95.4	76.5	83	0.04	3.64	—3.22

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Still.
	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.	Aug.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thur	30	m 9 39	27 5	30	m 2 42	16 7
		9 34a	26 6		3 45a	18 6
Fri.	31	m 10 23	28 5	31	m 3 37	15 10
	Sept.	10 30a	27 9	Sept.	4 29a	17 1
Sat.	1	m 11 5	29 2	1	m 4 28	15 4
		11 20a	28 9		5 10a	15 9
Sun.	2	m 11 46	29 7	2	m 5 16	15 1
					5 49a	14 10
Mon.	3	m 0 7	29 5	3	m 6 2	15 4
		0 26a	29 8		6 29a	14 4
Tues.	4	m 0 53	29 7	4	m 6 47	15 11
		1 5a	29 2		7 10a	14 4
Wed.	5	m 1 40	29 2	5	m 7 31	17 0
		1 44a	28 4		7 52a	14 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

		Sunrise.	Sunset.
Aug.			
,,	30 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 23m.	,, 6h. 58m
,,	31 (Friday)	,, 6h. 23m.	,, 6h. 57m.
Sept.	1 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 23m.	,, 6h. 54m.
,,	2 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 23m.	,, 6h. 53m.
,,	3 (Monday)	,, 6h. 24m.	,, 6h. 52m.
,,	4 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 24m.	,, 6h. 5 m.
,,	5 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 24m.	,, 6h. 51m.

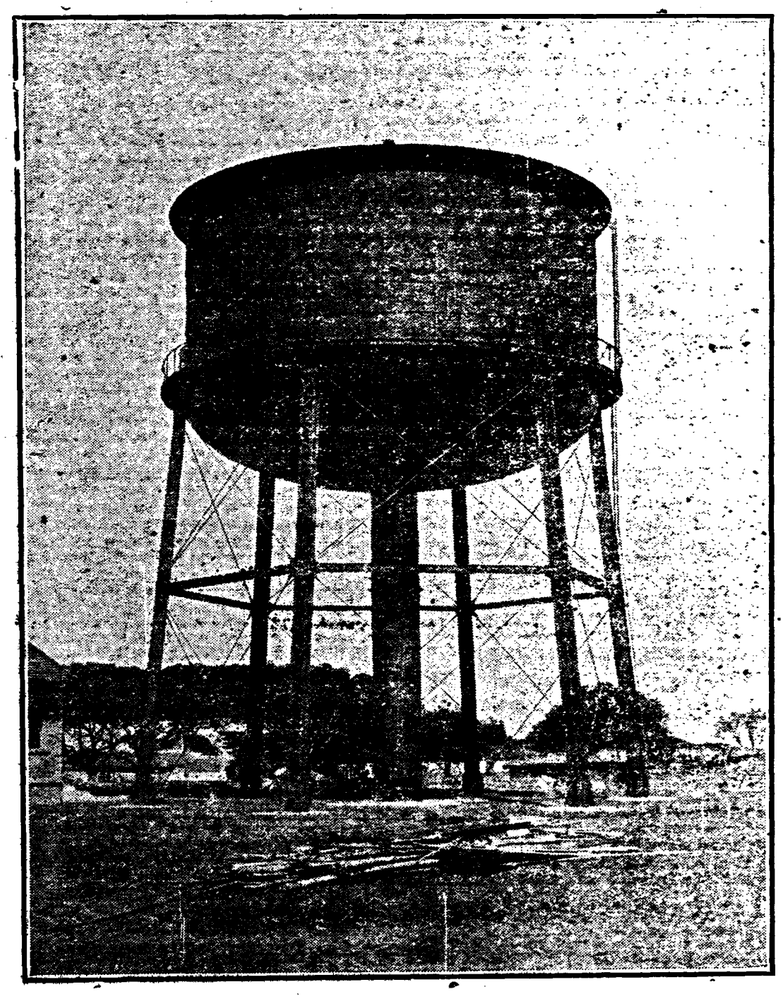
Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1917 August 17d. 11h. 51.0m. p.m.; First quarter: 25d. 0h. 38.2m. a.m. Full Moon September 1d. 6h. 58.5m. p.m.; Last quarter: 9d. 0h. 85mm. p.m.

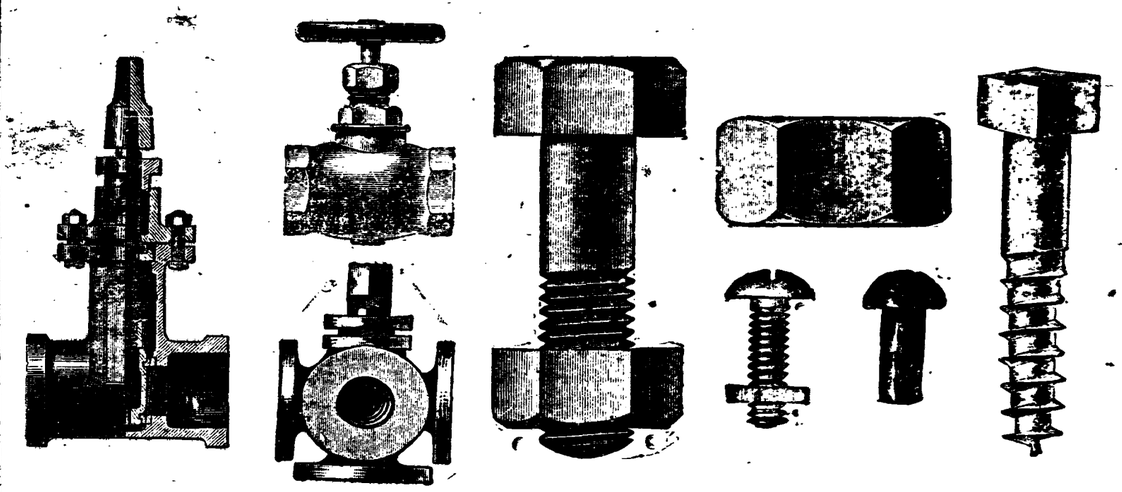
DRINK THE BEST
DRINK
HUNTLY BLEND SCOTCH WHISKY.
AGED, PURE, MILD AND GOOD.
INSIST UPON HAVING THE SAME.
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS
REFUSE SUBSTITUTE

Milk Chocolate
"FOR CHILDREN FOR SOLDIERS, FOR INVALIDS"
JUST RECEIVED AT
MONGINI BROTHERS
Milk chocolate in tablets As. 4 and As. 8. Milk chocolate croquettes per packet As. 8. Milk chocolate cubes per lb. Rs. 2-8. Almond Milk chocolate in bars As. 4 and As. 8.
Mongini Brothers,
62, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

15 CHARACTERS
Our Kamshastra, a guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity, is published in 15 principal languages. A copy of it is sent even post free. Write mentioning your language to Vaidya Shastri
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

Do you wish to know what the ANNAPURNA COOKER has done for the kitchen?
Write a card to:—
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.,
Near Cinema, Girgaum,
BOMBAY.

GARLICK
Constructional Engineers, Bombay

STEEL TANK AND TOWER FOR DEVANGERE WATER WORKS
150,000 Galls. 30 feet Tower.
MANUFACTURED AND ERECTED BY US FOR MYSORE STATE
WE CAN SUPPLY
STEEL FRAME BUILDINGS
BRIDGES, WELL CURBS,
STEEL AND CAST IRON TANKS
&c., &c.
GARLICK & Co.
Jacobs Circle
BOMBAY.

KURWA & KAJIJI SHIPCHANDLERS, IRONMONGERS, AND CONTRACTORS,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN ENGINEERS', BUILDERS' AND CONTRACTORS' TOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Enquiries and Correspondence Invited.
Office and Showroom:— ABDUL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY
WAREHOUSES—BALARAM STREET, GRANT ROAD, & 11-13-27-29, Dhunji Street near Mombadevi.


'DRILL" "DRILL"

High Grade American Double Woven Mantles for Gas, Kitson, Washington and such other lamps.
Renowned for Brilliancy and Durability.
Sample at Ans. 6.
SOLE IMPORTERS
The London Eastern and American Trading Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY

Just Received
ROGER AND GALLET
L. T. PIVER'S
Perfumery, Face Powders, Lotions, Hair Creams, Soaps, etc.
PRICES MODERATE.
Upcountry orders by V. P.
BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for the Indian Newspaper Company, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.